RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 175-- BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926. ONE ANNA

"WHO AM I?"

Well—you know it better than we—don't you? Yet a lovely, grown up girl asks an utterly stranger youth—

"WHO AM I?"

See the thrilling Universal Drama in 5 parts featuring the pretty

GERTRUDE ASTOR and NILES WELSH

The programme includes the International News and a two-reel Century Comedy: "Yearning for Love" featuring the mischievous

WANDA WILEY

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

NOBEL PRIZE STORY

by Lemas Legarof, picturized in a gorgeous Photoplay

"THE ATONEMENT OF GOSTA BERLING"

A Splendid Story of Human Destinies. Highly praised by the Press and Public.

The Great Fire Scene—the chase by a pack of ravonous wolves—the Ekbey Estate—and throngs of sentimental emotions.

As the film is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

BANKING

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Kobe Seattle
Buenos Aires London San Francisco
Calcutta Los Angelos Samarang
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Changchun Manila Singapore
Darien Nagasaki Shimonoseki
Fengtien Newchwang Sourabaya
Hamburg New York Sydney
Hankow Nagoya Tientsin
Harbin Osaka Tokyo
Hongkong Peking Tsinan
Honolulu Rangoon Tsingtau
Kai Yuan Rio de Janeiro Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay, Post Box No. 207.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—ine and purest in market. Cure gua. ed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. free particulars to:—
EW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

The Eastern Bank, Limited

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara Colombo
Baghdad Karachi
Bahrein Kirkuk
Basrah Madras
Bombay Mosul
Calcutta

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 860,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

The Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad Fyzabad Moradabad
Allahabad City Gorakhpur Mussoorie
Amritsar Hapur Muttra
Bareilly Hathras Nagpur
Benares Jhansi Naini Tal
Bombay Jubbulpore Patna
Cawnpore Lahore Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City Aminabad Park Raipur
Chandausi Lucknow Rangoon
Dehra Dun Lucknow City Shahjahanpur
Delhi Lyallpur Sitapur
Etawah Meerut

CURRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FUREMAN, Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

The Union Bank of India, Limited

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

BANKING

The Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,34,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar Hoshiarpur Multan City
Allahabad Hyderabad Montgomery
Amritsar (Sind) Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City Jullundur Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant. Jarranwalia Rawalpindi
Bombay Jammu Sargodha
Cawnpore Jhelum City Sialkot City
Calcutta Karachi Patiala
Delhi Kasur Quetta
D. I. Khan Lahore City Ferozepore
Jhang Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla (Maghiana) Simla
Gojra Lyallapur Srinagar
Hafizabad Ludhiana
Meerut City

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA, Manager.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-.

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

Telegrams: ALUMINIUM, Bombay.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
Telephone: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES Manufactured of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in Caps of all kinds, Country and Foreign made and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 6 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced B.A., L.T., with legal knowledge seeks EMPLOYMENT as teacher, private tutor or manager. For terms apply B. SADASHIVARAO, Kankanady, Kanara.
B R3538

WANTED.—TUITION by seven years' experienced graduate. Efficient teaching. Guaranteed success. Apply: QAMAR, 96, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
R3574

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT—A qualified and experienced Accountant with excellent testimonials. Small businessmen can have the benefit of part-time service at a moderate remuneration. Please apply to Box No. 1760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3534

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—The BLOCKS for Rs. 50 and ROOMS for Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply K. T. ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3535

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed, eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TEMPORARY CONCESSION—Silk Socks. Rupees six per dozen. Watch further reductions. KHAN BROS 199, Frere Road, Fort. BOMBAY.
T R3528

KAMRAS—Infalliable for worn-outs, exhausted brains. Trial five doses, -/10/-. JOSHI WORKS, DELHI.
T R3428

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best Petrol, Motor Oils, Greases, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Lubricating Oils, Crude Oils, Gin Sundries, etc. Apply Post Box No. 3090, Bombay, No. 3.
T R3525

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade, Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One GINNING FACTORY at Broach and one GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY at Palej. For full particulars please see personally or write to PAREKH CHHAGANLAL PITAMBERDAS, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay No. 2.
N 26992

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER for machinery business. Box No. 1761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3536

A LOAN up to Twenty-five Thousand without Interest.—Spend a little amount and obtain a Loan up to Rupees Twenty-five Thousand without any interest, repayable within twenty-five years. For particulars apply to SECRETARY, The Banking and Industrial Syndicate, Limited, Delhi.
R R3403

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. REELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—Marshall Jet Condenser, 2.6" stroke, Press Pump, Bed Finisher, Top, bottom and column. Apply to Box No. 1762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3537

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS (one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers), will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28rd, 28th, and 30th August; 4th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 25th September; and on 2nd, 9th and 16th October, 1926, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see poster notice at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th July, 1926.
26963

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650, plus Motor Cycle Allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The conditions of appointment are as follows:—

(i) That the candidate should be not less than 28 years old.

(ii) Must either be an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or an Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers, (India).

(iii) The appointment will be for five years (with option to renew for a further term).

The successful candidate will be on probation for a period of one year and if found satisfactory at the end of that period will be confirmed in his appointment.

Applications together with copies of testimonials and a brief statement of educational qualifications and previous employment will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th August, 1926.

Actual travelling expenses from Burma or India will be paid to join the appointment.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience in Water Works.

PRESIDENT,
Akyab Municipality.
Akyab, the 6th July, 1926.
26965

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Gin and Press Stores for the 1926-27 season for the State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mewar. The tenders will be received by the undersigned from the 31st July, 1926 to 5-8-26.

Forms and conditions of tenders will be supplied on application.

MADHAV RAI SHARMA,
General Manager,
State Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories,
Bhilwara, MEWAR.
26994

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of clothing to the menials of the Salt Department. For further particulars apply to the CHIEF ACCOUNT OFFICER of Customs, Salt and Opium, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
24th July, 1926.

R. L. SINCLAIR,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
27015

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of properties at Goghari Moholla and Falkland Road on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1926, at 4 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. respectively by Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY under instructions of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert.
27012

NOTICE.

DR. AMADEU DA SILVA, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, Bombay, writes:—

In accordance with the Consular Rules, I, hereby, notify and invite all Portguese Citizens, residing in British India to renew their yearly registration at this Consulate-General and at the Consulates and Vice-Consulates of their residence, within two months from this date. The fee of the registration will be Rs. 1/13/4 which will be increased to Rs. 7/8 after the above mentioned period of two months.

Portuguese Consulate-General at Bombay, 23rd July, 1926.
27013

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of Vaccination on a salary of Rs. 60—5—90 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance.

None need apply who is not a passed student of a recognised Government Medical School.

Selected candidate shall be on one year's probation and if considered necessary shall have to undergo a course of training at the Central Vaccine Institute, Nagpur. He shall have to execute a bond that he shall serve for 3 years. Private practice not permissible.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th of August, 1926.

(Sd.)
SECRETARY,
District Council, Nimar.
Khandwa.
The 20th July, 1926.
27017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2458 of 1925.

ARDESHIR NANABHOY MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

FRAMJI PEROJSHAW, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, until lately residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, whose whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

Attachment of moveable property in possession of third party under O. XXI, R. 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Amount of Decree exclusive of costs	3,792	7	0
Costs of execution	70	0	0

Further interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 3,792-7-0 from the date of Decree until payment.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, send Greeting. Whereas the Plaintiff abovenamed has applied for execution of the Decree, dated the 6th day of October, 1925, by attachment of the moveable property belonging to Framji Perojshaw, the Defendant abovenamed, but in the possession of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., and specified in the list hereto.

Now we command you to cause to be made known, in the manner provided in this behalf by the Code of Civil Procedure that the said P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., are prohibited from giving over the said property or any part thereof until further order to the Defendant above-named.

We further command you to return this Warrant on or before the 25th day of June, 1927, with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of June, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of June, 1926.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

LIST.

The moneys standing to the credit of the within-named Defendant in the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., in the name of Framji Perojshaw or Framji Perojshaw Commissariatwalla or F. P. Commissariat or otherwise.
27014

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1473 of 1926.

THE NEW PIECE-GOODS BAZAR CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) NARANDAS PURSHOTAM, (2) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Narandas Purshotam, (3) MATHURA-DAS BROS. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Third Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover possession of Shop No. 13, Pragraj Gully, and arrears of rent and compensation in respect of the said Shop at the rate of Rs. 155-9-7 per lunar month from the first of Vaishakh Sud Samvat year 1981 until possession thereof is restored to the Plaintiffs and that the hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 3rd day of August, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon. If you fail to appear in the said Court either in person or by Advocate on the date before mentioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27016

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the first mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Shaikh Mahomed Usman, the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th August, 1924, and made between the said Shaikh Mahomed Usman of the one part and the first mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or part, containing about 587 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under Street No. 666, situate on the East side of Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 288, New No. 3981, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 1/1463 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under G South Ward No. 3502(2) and Street No. 666A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the cart of Joseph Murzello and now of Khandoba Vithoba Kore, on or towards the West by a private passage, on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Dabholkar and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1563 (Lower Parel Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the first Mortgagees at their office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Office :—M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony BOMBAY.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the underwriters and concerned:—

About 455 yards Khaki Cord Cloth.
About 325 yards Green Khaki.
2 Pieces coloured Chintz.
7 Motor Car Tyres and Tubes.
22 tins Aluminium Enamel (1/4 gallon each).

A lot f platedware consisting of plated champagne glasses; Coffee sets, Liquer sets, Round trays, etc.

A lot of household furniture consisting of dining tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, cloth and gawn presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, Large copper water tub, ceiling fans, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

FURNITURE SALE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

To-morrow, SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, "Parakh" Wadi, household furniture, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, carpets, electric lamps and fans, writing tables, book cases, drawing room suites, cabinets, ornaments, single wooden and iron cots, almyrahs, blackwood carved furniture, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, ice box, wall clocks, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc. Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE AT 10.30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

To-morrow, SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Queen's Road near Marine Lines Station valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands,, table fans, China vases, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc, etc.

The property of Captain P. N. Basu, M. B., M. R. C. P., I. M. S. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AMERICAN SAFE, STEEL FILING CAB, INET, "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr. Official Liquidator of "The Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd." (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shapur House' Cawasjee Patel Street, opposite the Hongkong Bank a lot of Office Furniture etc.

Consisting of writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, one American Steel Safe, Steel Filing Cabinet, "Underwood" Typewriter, large glass panel partition with doors, teakwood cupboards, Bookstands, Copying Press, Electric ceiling fan, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT WARDEN ROAD, KNOWN AS "RAVI LODGE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Sitaram Luxmonrao Kadam and Hemraj Chaturbhuj, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land situate at Warden Road, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 1,116 square yards and registered by the Collector under portion of New Survey No. 7099 and bearing along with other property Cadastral Survey No. 832, Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality along with other property under D Ward No. 3548, Street No. 18, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Vasonji Munji, on the South partly by Government vacant ground and partly by the property of Ratansi Khimji, on the East by the said Warden Road, and on the West by the property (secondly) described.

SECONDLY.—All that triangular piece of leasehold land with the structures standing thereon, situate near Warden Road at Mahalaxmi admeasuring about 114 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the Northwest partly by Government vacant ground and partly by Seashore, on the East and South-East by the property (firstly) described and on the South-West partly by Government vacant ground and partly by the Seashore and registered by the Collector under Old No. 82, New No. 16403, and New Survey No. 3|7099 and along with other property under Cadastral Survey No. 832, Malabar Hill Division, and assessed by the Municipality along with other property under D Ward No. 3548, Street No. 18. (These premises are held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 21 years commencing 1st May, 1916, at the yearly rent of Rs. 68 6 Ans. 5 ps. but the lease is renewable.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

ON

SATURDAY, 24th JULY AT 3 P. M.

AT

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

Lamington Rotd, Post Jacob Circle.

MOTOR CARS:—Siddeley Deasey, Citroen, Storey, Davis, Nash, Mors, Storey.

LORRIES.—White 5 ton, United 5 ton, United 3½ ton.

MACHINERY:—10 H. P. Motor, Lathe, Drilling Machines, Grinding Machines, Battery Charging Set, Slotting Machine, Crane, Petrol Pump, Shaftings, etc.

TOOLS AND STEEL:—Spring Steel Bars, Mild Steel, Shaftings, Anvil, Swedge Block, Tools, Lifting Pulleys, Iron Brass and Copper Sheets, Galvanized Tanks, etc.

HOOD CLOTH:—Rexine Cloth No. 1, Rexine Cloth No. 2, Solution Hood Cloth.

FURNITURE:—Marble Statues, Marble Electric Lamp, Partition Screen, Cupboards, etc.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone us, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—23044.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION

'Wooing Nightingale'

FEATURING

Miss EMELEE, Miss GULAB, Miss CHANDA, Mr. PAHELWAN and Mr. VISHNU.

—:o:—

DANCE DANCE

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS

Miss ANSUYA

WILL PERFORM BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE, WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY MUSIC.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

COME ONE
COME ALL

MR. MAVJI IS A MAN.

who can stand them all.

"ORIGINAL IDEAS"

Novelty in flying scenes—

A PICTURE

Just the western style.

A COMIC DRAMA

KALABAJ

ASHAK

Saurashtra Ltd's Jewel

A romance of love and intrigue
Acting-Photography-Scenes.
THE BEST.

Time and Rates as Usual

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

N. B.—Free and Complimentary list suspended throughout the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROS.
Present

"The BEAUTIFUL and DAMNED"

with

Marie Prevost

SHOWING NEW YORK'S NIGHT LIFE
(7 Reels)

'DARK HORSES'

STARRING

STEVE DONOGHUE

The world's most famous jockey in the most exciting race yet filmed.

A British film which received the unanimous praise of the press.

(3 Reels)

TIME: 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SEE
THE MODERN FLAPPER
IN
"THE BEAUTIFUL and DAMNED"

LOOK SHARP

The Greatest Stunt picture Fairbanks has ever offered.

Swift, exciting, Good humoured and picturesque these adjectives describe.

The latest Fairbanks film a masterpiece that is easily the greatest melodrama ever attempted on the screen. 11 Massive Reels.

"DON Q" DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "SON OF ZORRO"

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

is up to his old tricks again—and power of new ones. It blazes with action, and crackles with activity.

NEXT WEEK? "SHE" featuring BETTY BLYTHE
From the famous Novel by Sir RIDDER HAGGARD
NEXT SATURDAY

Time :— 5, 7, 9 and 11 O'clock Daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m. 2 hours Show.
Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3.

GLOBE CINEMA, SANDHURST ROAD.

HERE IS A CHANCE
TO SEE
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S JEWEL

'SHISH MAHAL'

A picture full of
LOVE and INTRIGUE

Sat. Sun. Holiday extra show at 3-30
DAILY—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30

NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT RD., Tram Terminus.

Selected Indian Programme For HIGH CLASS FAMILIES.

SARASWATI FILM CO.'S
Highly praised—appreciated Film

VIKRAM CHARITRA

A romance of Love and Intrigue
AT
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road - - MARBLE THEATRE.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, ... LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents TO-NIGHT and during this Week
PIONEER FILM COMPANY'S
Super Production
'PUNCH-MAHA-BHUTA'

Written and directed by
Dr. ALVARO
India's famous MAGICIAN and SPIRITUALIST.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

From SATURDAY 31st July.

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN"

An absorbing brand-new
PATHE SERIAL with
ALLENE RAY,
Queen of Film Stars as

The brave, resourceful Heroine. Deeds of daring, adventures and Romance!

A FASCINATING STORY!

CROWN CINEMA.
Marble Theatre. - - - Sandhurst Road
RESERVE YOURSELF FOR THE DAY.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 25TH JULY 1926, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON SECOND FLOOR OF MARINA MANSION NEAR CHAWPATTY.

Auction sale of specially made to order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and Blackwood latest designed highly polished, drawing, dining and bed room complete furniture, single and double glass door, almyrah, corner cabinets, silver show cases, phonograph, old chinaware, rich glass silver and plated ware, etc.

On Sunday the 25th July, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, sell by public auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers solid teak and Black wood richly carved highly polished dining table, dining arm chairs, Meatsafe, Dumb-waiters, drawing room rich velvet and tapestry lined complete suite of sofas, chairs, marble top table centre table, flower vases, mirror back full size side board cabinets, corner cabinets, Jardineer stand, ward robes, dressing and washing table, book stand and plain teapoys, umbrella stands, arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, wall clocks, China ware rich glass plated, etc.

Property of a private Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and goods on view.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZGAON, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala Attorneys for Esmailbhoy Virji Madhani and Sarafally Currimbhoy legal representatives of the Estate of Alimahomed Virjibhai deceased and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday the 24th July 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mount Road, Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2123.7|9 square yards or thereabouts (let it be few yards more or less) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10 New No. 2|16233, Old Survey No. 22, New Survey No. 1B|3697 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|464 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. and Street No. and bounded as follows that it is to say on or towards the East by Rose Cottage Lane on or towards the West by the property of Pragji Dayal Hariani and beyond that Mount Road on or towards the North by the property of Theodor Joseph De Lima and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Edulji Warden. The said property is now occupied by tenants and the rest consists of vacant land or ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD FORMERLY KNOWN AS GILDER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Baij Jadav for self and as guardian of the minor Jayantilal son of Maganlal Dullabhram, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th May 1923 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Lamington Road formerly known as Gilder Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 243 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370 New No. 13888, Old Survey No. 3/172 and New Survey No. 14/6991 and Cadastral Survey No. 118 Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4421 and E Ward No. 2696 and Street Nos. 1 and 37 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Framji Hormusji Shethna and now of Esufally Mahomedally Lotia and Hasanally Ebrahimji Ghadialli on or towards the West by the Lamington Road on or towards the North by the property of Shivji Haree and others and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Manchharam Balgovindas and now of Ratilal Manchharam and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hiralal and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
24 July	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI	RANPURA*	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK		16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR		8,986
18 „	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA*		20,837
23 „	RANPURA		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 „	RANCHI		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 „	RANCHI		15,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15 993
12 „	RANPURA		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †‡		16,602
23 „	CHINAF		7 952
26 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 „	RANCHI		16 650
16 „	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 „	MOOLTAN		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

F First Class Passengers only.

S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

„ —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
„ —2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
„ to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £ 20
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th „	MANDALA	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYFORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th „	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA	Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
30th „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION MOVES WESTWARD.

MONSOON REVIVES OVER CENTRAL PARTS.

SIMLA, July 23.

Shallow depression over the deltaic Bengal yesterday is apparently moving westwards through Chota Nagpur.

Monsoon is reviving over the Central parts of the country and peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and South Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces and Punjab Hills. —A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 23.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 23	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 12	32 07	22 08	35 17
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 06	43 10	23 80	38 78
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 39	39 83		36 43
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 23rd July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.662 inches (·012 below normal.)
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day,) 29.604 inches (·019 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.608 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.9 degrees
„ (wet bulb) „ 79.7 „
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (3.2 above normal.)
Minimum „ during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (4.6 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent
„ „ at 4 p. m. (previous day) 79 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W S W
Velocity „ „ 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 242 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·12 inches
Total rainfall during the month 25.88 „
„ „ „ year 35·16 „
Weather remarks :—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east and clear or lightly clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect in most parts. Temperature was above normal nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputaana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and clear or lightly clouded generally elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in central and eastern Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Kotah and the maximum alone at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal everywhere except in parts of Kathiawar, where it was normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.56 in. of rain and Raipur 0.59 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south-west. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were appreciably in excess in the aforesaid region and the maximum alone in the rest of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.12 in of rain, Ratnagiri 0.73 in. and Marmugao 5.12 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 87.6 deg. (3 deg above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.1 deg. (5 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 1.69 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bijapur and in defect at Malegaon. Maximum temperature was above normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast. A feeble depression from the Bay is affecting the north-east parts of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar and local in the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west Centrl Provinces and Hyderabad. The only fall of importance besides those mentioned above is 1.28 in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Increase in the United Provinces and extension in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd July 1926 issued from Simla.

The shallow depression which has formed over the head of the Bay and Deltaic Bengal has caused local heavy rain there. The monsoon continues weak outside north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Berar, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Bassein one and a half inches; Lashio two; Silchar one and a half; Calcutta seven; Saugor-Island four; Burdwan two; Jessore, Berhampore one; Balasore two; Chaibasa one and a half; Agra, Nowgong, Sutna, Ratnagiri one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WED. THE 23RD OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.60	—0.60	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.38	1.81	—0.43	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	6.72	7.59	—0.87	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.63	5.66	—4.03	19.62
Hissar ..	..	4.22	4.35	—0.13	14.47
Ambala ..	..	7.06	8.92	—1.87	30.49
Delhi ..	..	5.59	9.04	—3.45	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	6.01	9.38	—3.37	26.90
Mainpur ..	..	3 1	8.41	—5.30	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.02	3.04	12.85	—9.81	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.08	8.88	11.34	—2.46	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.11	3.94	13.29	—9.35	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	0.89	—0.46	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 36	2.84	—2.48	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 99	3.73	—0.74	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	4.12	7.40	—3.28	20.65
Jaipur ..	—	4.74	8.22	—3.48	24.21
Kotah ..	..	5.87	16.37	+5.50	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	15.54	20.21	—4.67	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	8.37	6.60	+1.77	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	4 29	7 06	—2 77	13.52
Veraval ..	0.02	21.06	8.69	12.37	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	10.93	12.22	—1.29	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	..	6.69	8.63	—1.94	21.20
Surat ..	..	17.36	20.95	— 3.59	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	15.26	13.11	+2.15	28.83
Deesa ..	..	4.67	8.68	—4.01	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	9.60	10.72	—1.12	29.19
Indore ..	..	8.75	13.17	—4.42	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0 56	9.81	20.60	—10.35	55.11
Saugor ..	0.06	10.24	16.72	—6.54	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.01	12.07	17.30	—4.85	48.85
Khandwa ..	..	11.59	11.91	+0.38	29.63
Akola ..	..	11.93	12.74	+0.81	31.35
Amraoti ..	—	6.81	13.37	—6.56	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	20.57	19.48	+1.09	48.97
Chanda ..	..	12.34	20.69	—8.35	51.90
Raipur ..	0 59	5.65	13.55	13.90	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.12	32.07	38 55	—6.48	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.73	42.78	55.38	12.60	99.98
Mormugao ..	5.12	44.54	53.48	—8.94	94.95
Karwar ith..	..				120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..		6.13	7.93	—1.80	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	1.69	9.29	7.64	+1.64	22.35
Poona ..	0 06	7.75	9.96	—2.21	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.01	6.52	8.03	—1.51	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.95	4.97	—2.02	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.12	17.75	20.20	+2.47	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	12.13	10.13	+2.00	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur		6.13	12.82	—6.69	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.15	3.88	9.40	—5.52	32.47
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.28	51.37	65.79	14.42	125.68
Calicut ..	0.91	52.54	56.67	—4.13	117.16
Cochin ..	0.10	49.46	46.91	+3.54	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.04	15 93	19.09	—4.06	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 01	21.22	11.96	+9.26	84.10
Madras Excluding	..				
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	7.86	9.44	—1.58	41.59
Bellary	..	3.23	3.16	+0.06	20.51
Cuddapah	..	8.59	5.76	+2.84	31.23
Madras ..	0.07	2.42	4.70	—2.28	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	5.69	5.88	— 2.19	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	1.90	2.76	—0.86	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.52	+1.19	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.55	2.63	—2.28	54.98

A STRANGE DREAM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you please to publish this letter in your paper and assist me in getting the explanation of the strange phenomenon described below:—

I thought of digging a well in my compound and mentally marked out an area for the same. The next morning I dreamt a dream in which I saw an awe-inspiring human figure,—shedding a peculiarly fascinating lustre all around, sitting in deep contemplation and another human figure—also an ascetic asking me not to dig a well and disturb his master's Samadhi. I did not take much notice of the dream. To my great surprise, the next morning at exactly the same time (4 a.m. B. T.) I had the same dream—the same in every detail. That day naturally the dream hung about me. The next morning exactly at the same time I had again the same dream—the same in all details. It is now exactly one month and a half since this strange phenomenon occurred. I have been thinking and thinking and thinking over it; but never after that I had the dream. This is very strange. Will any of your readers explain this? I may add that I belong to the rational school of thought. I need not mention that I have dropped my idea of digging a well for the present.—Yours, etc.,

D. H. G.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 23.

Yesterday Reuter reported a further advance of 21 to 10 points in New York futures. The market advanced on trade buying on reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma. To-day a drop of 9 to 6 points has been reported. The decline was due to long liquidation. Liverpool was yesterday reported 10 to 8 points up. To-day a further advance of 6 to 4 points has been reported. The market improved on local buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern, have received the following cable yesterday from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:—The weekly weather report is mixed, not as favourable as expected. Rain is needed in the interior sections. There is too much rain in some parts of the gulf coast. The progress and growth is poor to excellent."

The following estimate is published by the Commercial Appeal:—

Condition 71-5 per cent. and crop 14,876,000 bales.

Whilst Messrs. Proctor and Gamble publish the following figures:—

Condition 74-5 per cent. and Crop 15,750,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Bearish Government report expected, but we favour purchases at present level."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market levelling up previous Bureau. Unless somewhat sensational one way or the other, we don't expect material movement on it."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 340½, i.e., a rupee higher than Wednesday's closing rate for Broach July-August and improved to Rs. 342 on Commission Houses and Jobbers buying. Around this level there were moderate sellers, particularly Marwari Shroffs, who caused the market to ease to Rs. 341, but the close was again steady at Rs. 342 on general buying. New Broach April-May opened at Rs. 322½, gradually advancing to Rs. 324½ on Offices buying closed at Rs. 324. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 324 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 324. Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 337 and after advancing by half a rupee steadily gave way to Rs. 335 on Shroffs selling, finally closing at Rs. 336. New Oomra January opened at Rs. 309½ and fluctuating within Rs. 309 and Rs. 310 finally closed at the latter rate. Bengal July and January were respectively quoted Rs. 284 and Rs. 260.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day 200 bales Sind-Punjab against Bengal, 100 bales Dhollera against Broach and 600 bales Berar and 300 bales Central Provinces No. 2 against Oomra contracts. Total tenders up-to-date being 700 bales Bengal, 4,700 bales Broach and 4,200 bales Oomra, in all 9,600 bales.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 p.m.

Bombay, July 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May	324
Fully Good Broach July-August	343½
Fully Good Bengal July	278
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	259
Fine Oomra July	333
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	310

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

M G Bengal—Superfine 308, Fine 296, F Good 284, Good 274.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 304, Fine 292, F Good 280, Good 270.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 346, Fine 336, F Good 321.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 371, Fine 361, F Good 346.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 361, Fine 351, F Good 336.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 361, Fine 353, F Good 345, Good 337.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 371, Fine 363, F Good 355, Good 347.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May	321
Fully Good Broach July-August	342
Fully Good Bengal July	284
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	260
Fine Oomra July	336
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	310
Good Southerns Aug.-Sept.	323

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. Ratilal anid Co. have received today the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Bearish Government report expected; favour purchase present level."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	274	2,91,080	2,95,722
Central India ..	850	3,75,751	3,40,875
Barsi and Nagar ..	95	2,22,527	2,06,791
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	74,101	98,129
Berar	542	4,75,188	5,69,741
Central Provinces ..	156	2,46,164	2,57,761
Total Oomras ..	1,967	16,84,811	17,68,419
Dholera	711	2,80,351	3,12,348
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,112
Rajputana	322	1,10,770	50,139
Sind-Punjab ..	56	2,93,509	3,63,280
Broach	148	3,12,188	4,86,525
Coompta & Dharwar	699	1,47,566	1,96,063
Western-Northerns	356	1,00,168	1,01,491
Cocanada		2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	863	61,015	34,642
Persian	14	4,638	5,498
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African ..		76,942	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total ..	5,076	32,24,876	35,59,158

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th July This year	Last year
Europe	1,036	5,19,613	6,58,228
Japan & China ..	17,468	17,10,388	18,96,503
Coast Ports ..		23,139	21,467
Up country by Rail.		97,649	14,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35,043	83,596
Total	18,504	23,85,812	26,74,324

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	340/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	335/45	.....
Broach F G M G	305/15	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/55	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/15	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	300/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. American Spot 10.06.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.30.

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 22.

	Liverpool Closing.	Egyptian. Closing.
July	9.69	15.30
August	9.45	15.25
September	9.35	15.20
October	9.26	15.15
November	9.14	14.80
December	9.14	14.70
January	9.14	14.65
February	9.14	14.62
March	9.19	14.60
April	9.19	14.60
May	9.22	14.60
June	9.18	14.60
July	9.18	14.60

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, July 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

Futures at New York, October	17.37
Futures at New York December	17.26
Futures at New York Jan.	17.31
Futures at New York, March	17.53
Spot Cotton at New York	18.75
Futures at New Orleans	18.31
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	17.23
Futures at New Orleans, Jan.	17.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 11/16.
Demand Bills	4.85-81.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 22.
To-day's Opening.

July	9.63+.07
August	9.46+.06
September	9.35+.06
October	9.27+.07
December	9.16+.06
January	9.15+.05
March	9.21+.06
May	9.24+.06

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 22.

Months	To-day's Prices.
October	17.37—.09
December	17.26 .0
January	17.31—.09
March	17.53—.06

Liverpool, July 22.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
October	9.26+.06
December	9.14+.04
January	9.14+.01
MMarch	9.19+.04

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

NEW YORK	11 a.m. Call	Noon Call.
October	17.54	17.48
January	17.47	17.44
March	17.66	17.61
NEW ORLEANS	9 a.m.	Call.
October		17.37
January		17.26

INDIAN COTTON.

	Good.	F. Good.	Fine.
Scinde	6.55	6.85	7.15
Bengal	6.65	6.95	7.25
Oomra	7.45	7.75	8.05
Broach	8.00	8.40	8.80

WHEAT.

London, July 22.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 55/9 July Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. 54/6 July. Nominal.
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Wheat, Australian 58 July. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi 57 July, Sellers. 56/6 August. Buyers.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS.

London, July 22.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) £17/5/0 July/Aug. Offered. £17/3/9 Aug/Sept. Paid.
Cottonseed, Bombay £8 1/8 July/Aug. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay £16 3/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay £19 1/2 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton, £21 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton, £21 5/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ton, £22 3/8 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton, £20 3/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton, £22 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 22.

Fine White Java C and F, Calcutta 15/7 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Bombay 15/8½ July/Sep. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Karachi 15/9 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Cuban Sugar 11/6 July/August Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 22.

Linseed Calcutta 218/15/0 July/Aug. Buyers. £18/15/0 Aug/Sept. Buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil 34/10 1/2 August. Paid 35/1 1/2 Sept/Dec. Paid.

London, July 22.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £151,700,000
Public Deposits £7,600,000
Other Deposits £115,000,000
Government Securities £40,500,000
Other Securities £69,900,000
Notes and Gold £30,100,000
The Bank Reserve is 24.58 per cent. of the Liabilities.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st July, 1926:—

Cotton	5,076 bales.
Wheat	8,634 cwts.
Linseed	5,853 cwts.
Rape, etc.	376 cwts.
Gingellyseed	796 cwts.
Poppyseed	503 cwts.
Groundnuts	447 cwts.
Castorseed	857 cwts.
Rice	32,529 cwts.
Myrabollams	238 cwts.
Cottonseed	404 cwts.
Mowraseed	9,066 cwts.
Gram	1,213 cwts.
Juwar	343 cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	564 cwts.
Coal	6,013 tons.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 23.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D.D.	1/5 7/8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1450
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1520
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1505
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	151 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs	197 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	257
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276 1/2
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols	4.86 5/16
London—Paris Frcs	243.00
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs	213.00
London—Rome Liras	149.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar, Gold £4/4/10 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 29 11/16.
Quietly steady.

London, July 22.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 11/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 3/4.
Tone of Silver:—India and China bought. Market closed quietly steady.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1450
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	151 3/4
Shanghai	198 1/2
Japan	130
Singapore	157

Market steady.

London, July 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 216.00
Exchange on London in Germany 420 42 3/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 149.67.
Exchange Stockholm 18.16
Exchange Oslo 22 15.
Exchange Amsterdam 1212.09 3/4.
Exchange Switzerland 25.12.
Exchange Athens 419.50.
Exchange Prague 164.12.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

3 Months	4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months	4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:	Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 23.

Sovereigns ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns forward	13/7/9
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs.	21/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21/7/0
Bar silver ready Rs.	67/14/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67/14/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67/9/0

London, July 22.

Bar gold ready s.	84-10 1/2
Silver ready d.	29/11
Silver forward d.	29/12

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet—steady. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. India bought to cover sales. Small amount of business has been done.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 12 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass, German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	59 0 0
Copper, German	1	60 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchdka Joint		58 8 0
Copper, English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		54 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangoni		24 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	55 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	54 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½ to 2		54 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

METALS.

London, July 22.

English Best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 5/16.
Copper Braziers £75 1/4.
Yellow Metal £69.
Hard Spelter £31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4.
Tin Block £288½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 23.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/12

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87/14.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

GOLD

Bombay, July 23.

Ready:—29/6/0
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/6/9, highest 21/7/0, at 6 p.m. 21/7/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/0, highest 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 23.

Ready:—67/9/0
Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/8/6, highest 67/8/9, at 6 p.m. 67/8/9
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/5/0 highest 67/5/3, at 6 p.m. 67/5/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/5/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1/0/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 22.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 1/8.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent. £56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 (Sterling Loan) £89 5/8.
Government Securities 3 p.c. £59 5/8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, July 23.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E D Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 13 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazil (Mahal)	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302|5308:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 9
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkin	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob S D.	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9
Market Dull.		

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 23.

Jute:—Albion 475; Alliance 493; Anglo-India 390; Auckland 248; Barnagore 165; Bally 174; Birla 7/15; Bejvodere 485; Budge Budge 450; Caledonjan 510 Chapdani 143; Clive 35/7; Craig 4/8; Cheviot 255; Dalhousie 388; Delta 510; Empire 56/8; Fort Gloster 800; Fort William 282; Gondalpara 865; Gourepore 630; Hukumchand 10/9; Hooghly 71; Howrah 39/12; India 180; Kamarhatty 585; Kankanarrah 480; Kelvin 820; Khardah 410; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 274; Lawrence 608/8; Lothian 411; Naihati 445; National 28/8; New Central 580; Northbrook 53/8; Nudea 45; Orient 223; Presidency 7/10; Reliance 63; Soorah 26/4; Standard 407/8; Union 552; Wuverly 6; Hessian 15/7; Jute 61/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 10/; Dunbar 132; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 21/2; Gusick and Musalia 10/4; Raneegungo 32/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/4; Burma Corp 10/8; I I Still 6/12, Imperial Bank 1635; Imperial Conty 420.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm. Government securities quiet. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88.

SHARES.

London, July 22.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2.
National Bank £49.
P. and O. Bank £9 1/2.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market ceased n some long liquidation. Later advanced on some buying. At the close the market was steady.

The American market during the week has been devoid of features of outstanding importance, the tone, however, maintaining a steady appearance. Weather conditions in the cotton belt have not been sufficiently pronounced to ive a leiad in either direction, for, whilst in some portions crop progress is not too good, it is not of sufficient extent to warrant confident "Bull" operators, and yet, on the other hand, short selling is discouraged by the resistance displayed towards "bearish" factors, with the result that the market is more ready to respond to features that favour the long side rather than the reverse.

All eyes are at the moment centred upon the publication of second Agricultural Official Bureau Report which will be known here on Saturday, the 24th instant giving the condition and the estimated outturn of the crop upto the middle of this month. Various forecasts have in the meanwhile been circulated, all indicating reduced crop estimates in the neighbourhood of 71 to 73 per cent with a yield of about 15 millions. It will be interesting to see whether the official figure will support these ideas. However, of course, any indicated crop at this juncture is of little or no value, as the course of events during the growing periods of August and September may bring about crop considerably excess of such ideas, or, under unfavourable conditions, materially less. It will consequently be realized how much depends on the next few weeks, and events occurring then will have a definite bearing on prices. It is the nervousness due to this that is the main sustaining influence at the moment, and has counteracted the dullness of business generally, the industrial unrest in many parts of the world and the realisation of the heavy supplies of cotton held throughout the world.

Broadly speaking, we are afraid we do not see anything very attractive in the situation, for the influences are so evenly divided. The financial troubles in Europe, particularly in France, and the coal deadlock in England which is still dragging on, are naturally causing a certain amount of disquietude. On the other hand, the uncertainty of weather developments, coupled with the knowledge that it is almost unique to go through the growing season without scares and alarms, and the feeling that the "Bear" factors have recently had so little effect renders those, who otherwise would be inclined to sell, very careful and discreet in their trading.

We should sum it up by saying that we would certainly prefer to be long rather than to be short. It may easily pay to sell for a quick turn on any strong markets, but to take a longer view than this it apuears to us that we shall pass through many periods of anxiety durin gthe growing and the marketing period, and there will be innumerable opportunities when purchases made at existing levels will be able to be liquidated with satisfactory results, if patience be exercised.

Local Market:—The tone of our mark remained fairly steady throughout the week despite improved weather conditions reported from almost all the cotton growing districts. We are inclined to take a bearish view of the situation here in view of the existing favourable crop prospects in America and the very much improved conditions in this country.

The position so far as actual cotton is concerned is undoubtedly very strong as the total stock is not only small but the supply of nice quality is greatly diminished. There has lately been a much improved demand from Japan and if this is maintained there should be very little cotton left in the market by the time new crop begins to arrive.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago:—

	last week	this week	
New York October	17.28	17.37	— 9
New York December	17.30	17.26	— 4
New York January	17.33	17.31	— 2
New York March	17.54	17.53	— 1
New York May	17.68	17.69	+ 1
Liverpool October	9.11	9.26	+15
Liverpool December	9.04	9.14	+10
Liverpool January	9.04	9.14	+10
Liverpool March	9.10	9.19	+ 9
Liverpool May	9.14	9.22	+ 8

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 337½ and fluctuating within a small range advanced to Rs. 340 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 339½. The market was closed on the 22nd instant. New Broach April/May opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 321½ and eased to Rs. 319½ on selling by Shroffs. From this level the market improved to Rs. 323 on buying by some prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses and after small fluctuations closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 321½.

Fine Oomra July opened on the 16th inst. at Rs. 328 and going down by a couple of rupees gradually advanced to Rs. 335 on buying by brokers and general buying and closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 335.

Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 307 and declining to Rs. 305½ on selling by Shroffs advanced to Rs. 309½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 308 on the 21st instant. F.G. Bengal July opened at Rs. 269 and closed at Rs. 278 the highest being Rs. 278 and the lowest Rs. 268. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 256 and closed at Rs. 257 the highest being Rs. 258½ and the lowest Rs. 255.

PIECE-GOODS

The Cloth Market has remained quiet but steady during the past week. Owing to the rise in cotton, rupee rates of cloths have not shown any decline, which would have resulted on account of the absence of demand. As the "Mohorrum" has now passed off, some better demand may be anticipated from the consuming districts where the rains have fallen to a fair extent. But in Calcutta and Delhi the disturbances, which have continued, have not been conducive to fresh business. Stocks of Lancashire goods here are moderate.

There has been no special feature of importance to mention. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have hardly shown any change. Grey Drills and Jaconets have remained steady. No alteration in prices has been noticeable in White Nainsooks and Mulls. Japanese Drills have been easier.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. Several inquiries have been put before the manufacturers, but very little has resulted in actual business. On account of the shortage of coal, several weaving Mills have been working half time and in the whole of the weaving section not more than 60 per cent. of the machinery has been working every week, also due to the want of orders. Work has also been stopped in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing sections in many cases. Over 31 prominent Lancashire cotton mill directors representing a capital of 55 million sterling are backing a scheme to form a combine to control yarn made from American cotton.

Local mill cloths have remained steady in sympathy with the price of the raw material. The demand has not been encouraging and fresh business has been at a low ebb. But inquiries from the consuming centres are expected shortly. The Bombay Millowners' Association have submitted their statement to the second Tariff Board, in the course of which they have first given a brief survey showing the growth of the industry since its establishment in Bombay in 1854 when the first mill was set to work. From 1860 to 1865 the growth was rapid due to the accession of wealth during the American Civil War. From 1866 to 1871 the industry suffered a severe check during the financial crash. From 1872 to 1892 it continued to grow and showed satisfactory and favourable progress. In 1893 the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver with disastrous effects. This event was followed three years later by the imposition of a 3 1|2 per cent. Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in Indian Mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. During the next ten years the industry passed through a period which was far from prosperous, the plague first, and two severe famines at its heel having aggravated the situation, and many Mills were forced into liquidations. In 1904 it again experienced prosperity, which lasted for about 3 years. But in 1907 there were large failures due to the heavy fall in prices realised for yarn in China. The depression continued till 1910 when the difficulties of the industry were further aggravated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditions continued until 1917, when the boom period set it and lasted upto the earlier part of 1922, but when the year closed the profits of the Mills almost reached vanishing point and stocks accumulated, the Swadeshi movement slackened and the market was depressed owing to the financial difficulties of big merchants. From 1923 the period of unparalleled depression commenced which has continued till to-day. Throughout the year 1924, the increasing imports of Japanese Piecegoods into India had very adverse effects on the home trade.

It is further stated that in Bombay the number of persons directly employed in the industry is 153,000, which means that including dependents, more than half of the inhabitants are absolutely dependent on the industry for their livelihood. The cotton consumed in the mills of India is approximately 2 1|4 million bales per annum, which is roughly equivalent to two-fifths of the entire Indian Cotton crop. The mills in 1924 made a loss of Rs. 2,27,15,893 and it is estimated that the loss in 1925 will be Rs. 2,50,00,000. In 1914-15 the imports of Japanese Piecegoods was about 16 million yards and rose to nearly 220 million yards in 1925-26. In the opinion of the Association as long as the Government maintain exchange at 1s. 6d., and foreign countries employ women labour at night and work double shifts of 20 hours a day, and the existing labour charges in India cannot be reduced, and taxation is not reduced, the industry is bound to be affected permanently. The industry is handicapped to the extent of 8 per cent. on account of exchange and an additional 5 per cent. on account of double shift working in regard to Japanese competition. The industry thus requires additional fur- protection equivalent to 13 per cent. and further additional protection to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. The industry stands in danger of immediate collapse unless needful and speedy succour is rendered. It is also the considered opinion of the Association that if the sterling exchange were brought down to 1s. 4d. Gold, and Japanese Mills were made to work one shift not employing women and children at night, then the industry could stand on its own legs and would not require protection.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	9	12	0
„ 100000	..45× „ ..	11	12	0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „ ..	10	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37× „ ..	8	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38 ..	10	8	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38 ..	10	8	0
„ No. 16000	.. „ ..	11	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „ ..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 „ ..	9	12	0
„ No. 2750	..45 „ ..	11	12	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..	16	8	0
„ BB	..38×38 1/2..	14	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..		..	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38	9	12	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „ ..	9	12	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	15	0	0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	19	2	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		..	

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22 ..	6	4	0
„ No. 18	..40×22 ..	5	10	0
„ No. 138	..40×22 ..	5	4	0
„ No. 636	..44×22 ..		..	

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500	42×42 ..	21	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40 ..	24	10	0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19 ..	7	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19 ..	8	0	0
„ No. 600	..51×19 ..	8	12	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19 ..	10	4	0
„ No. 88	..58×20 ..	6	10	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18 ..	3	0	0
„ No. 166	..39×20 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 818	..38×20 ..	7	10	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20 ..	4	12	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	14	8	0
„ No 224	..44×20 ..	6	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18 ..	3	0	0
„ No. 119	..37×18 ..	3	8	0
„ No. 229	..42×18 ..	4	0	0
„ No. 339	..47×18 ..	4	8	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18	Aug.		..	
„ No. 95	..58×20 ..	6	8	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18 ..	4	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18 ..	5	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18 ..	5	4	0
„ No. 875	..45×18 ..	5	12	0
„ No. 975	..50×18 ..	6	4	0
„ No. 615	..50×18 ..	6	4	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20 ..	6	8	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18 ..		..	

White Nainsooks.

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18 ..	3	8	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „ ..	3	4	0
„ No 1850	.. „ ..		..	
„ No 1900	.. „ ..		..	
„ No. 2000	.. „ ..		..	
„ No. 21021	.. „ ..		..	
„ No 36620 T.N.	38×22 ..	5	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 95950-97970	..			
„ Saraswati	36×18 ..	7	0	0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.	4	11	0
„ No. 50000	„ ..	5	3	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		5	11	0
Lyon's No, 4545-5656 6767	..26×18 ..	3	6	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18 ..	3	6	0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	3	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	10	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	4	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	0	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8	0
9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	Net.	14	12	0
'Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	11	8	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 23.

The week under review has been a short one on account of the number of holidays intervening. The general tone of the market has continued to remain steady since our last report, and although no business of importance has been done either for China market or for the local market the position is quite unchanged and the feeling continues the same. It is true that on account of unfavourable China exchange as a result of decline in silver, further buying from China is not likely to take place is the near future but the very steady position of the raw cotton especially for ready delivery cannot enable the mills to lower their present limits and as substantial business has been done by our mills in the last 2 or 3 Weeks they will be able to wait for some time further and will not be compelled to sell heir yarns at lower limits. Up country demand does not still show much improvement as expected and this is why our dealers have been hesitating to effect further purchases in anticipation of realising profits much though they like to do so as the present level of prices is not regarded very high or unsuitable. Much, however, depends upon the improvement in demand in the next few days and if demand shows any such improvement we expect prices will improve further or otherwise they will remain steady at or about this present level. Reports from Calcutta regarding further communal disturbances, have been very discouraging and in the present circumstances we casnot expect a free buying from that big market. Rangoon reports big stocks of several yarns and slack demand as usual during this season. Inquiries from other centres have no doubt increased but the prices offered are yet much lower in very many cases.

ENGLISH YARNS.—There are few sales from stock at slightly better rates but in case of forward business Manchester rates being higher, there has been very little business except a few packages of twofold yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.—Rates are slightly better and turnover shows some further improvement and in all likelihood prices will advance further owing to less stocks. Forward business has not been possible at all as the prices offered from Japan are much higher in many cases to the extent of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per Bale and forward business therefore cannot be possible. Dealers on this side are not inclined to offer higher prices at the moment as they are afraid of the Japanese Spinners cutting down their rates at any time. Sampin and exchange have more or less remained unchanged.

INDIAN YARNS.—Inquiries are more centered round the course spinnings from No. 2s. to 14 1|2s. whereas in case of fine counts business is practically very limited. Offtake shows some improvement and dealers have been taking some interest in these yarns and have been trying their best to obtain some cheap lots in well known chops. About a thousand bales have been done for the local market at about the last prices and towards the close the market has been slightly quiet on account of the absence of satisfactory demand.

The outlook is indeed hopeful and although much more will depend upon the improvement in demand and the course of the cotton prices we do not think prices can go down any further.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 23.

With further arrivals of Java sugar prices for ready sugars have been reduced by four to six annas per cwt. all round while near positions June and July were freely offered and fair quantity changed hands in White Javas June at 15s. 1d. to 15s. 8d. and July 15s. 5d. to 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour. Forward positions August|September and October|December were kept steadier with small quantity done in Aug.|Sept. at 15s. 1d. to 15s. 2d. and October|December at 15s. 5d. to 15s. 6d. F. B. Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with heavy arrivals although demand for ready sugar is very good. Java reported a steady market with very small fluctuations and good business doing. London and America were quiet during the week with moderate business doing.

In view of large arrivals expected we do not expect fresh business for some time to come. The difference between Java and Bombay prices is still 6d. to 9d. Java being higher than Bombay.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 15-4 equal to 15s. 8d. F. B. Habour stocks 100,000 bags.
T.M.O. June 15s. 8d. F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. July 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. Aug.|Sept. 15s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. Oct.|Dec. 15s. 6d. F. B. Harbour.
Beet Rs. 15-12 equal to 15s. 6d.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Howra" with 13,000 bags Java sugar.
S. S. "Rajput" with 47,000 bags Java sugar.
S. S. "Surada" with 42,000 bags Java sugar.

Fit in the Morning
Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

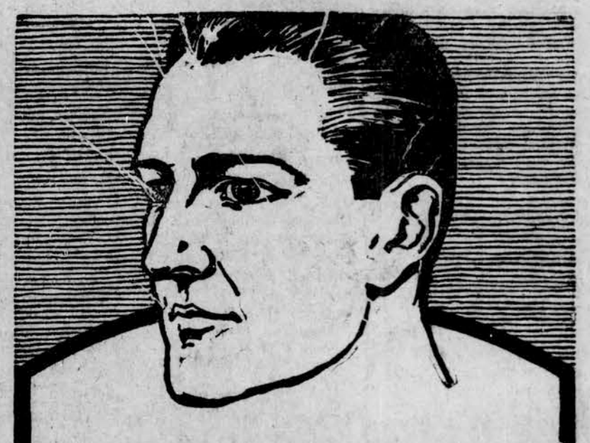
It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs It brings the happiness health. wealth, friendship & success in every espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased Every one can use It with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.



A Strong Body can conquer Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

writes Dr. Ph. B. Matz in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of nightsweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Second Quarterly General Meeting, Canada Building Home Street, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 25.

Mr. Bharucha's Lecture on "To Swaraj or Mirage?" at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m. Mr. J.K. Mehta to preside.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Standing Committee Meeting 5 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Saraswat Brahmin Samaj.—In the Samaj Hall, a lecture on "Physical Culture" will be delivered by Mr. D.M. Kalyanpurkar tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. V.B. Velkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) in the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) The morning service will be at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend.

Kavi Nanalal's New Play.—The classes conducted by the Vile-Parle Sahitya Sabha, are again started. Kavi Nanalal will read one scene of his unpublished drama "Vishwa Gita" to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall.

Daivadnya Association.—The Bi-annual general meeting and gathering of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Harischandralaya. All members are requested to attend with their friends.

Shree Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya.—A meeting of the students of the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya was held on the 20th instant under the presidentship of Dr. B.M. Mehta, to protest against the decision of Mr. Watson, regarding Palitana dispute when resolutions were passed.

Bombay Telugu Peoples' Association.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu Peoples' Association, Mr. P. Gurunath Sharma will deliver a public lecture in Hindi on "Andhra Literature" to-day (Saturday) in the 'Telugu Hall' at 13th Kamatipura Street, when Mr. G.L. Narsinham will preside.

Bombay Working Men's Institute.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, a Sanitation Round has been arranged for tomorrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Damodar Hall at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on that day and will visit some insanitary places in "F" Ward. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend the round.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 25th instant.

Prescribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 18th proximo.

Travancorean Association.—The second quarterly general meeting of the Travancorean Association will be held at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) in Bhawanji Somji Building No. 2, Matunga (G.I.P.) to receive and adopt the reports of the Hon. General Secretary and Hon. Auditor and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Executive Committee.

Lecture on Mental Suggestion.—Dr. W. Nunan, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Police Surgeon has kindly consented to deliver an address to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College on the subject of "Mental Suggestion in Every Day Practice" (with practical demonstrations.) All the members of the Medical Profession and the students of the College are cordially invited to attend.

To Swaraj or Mirage?—Under the auspices of the Parsee Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. J.K. Mehta, when Mr. B.F. Bharucha will speak on "To Swaraj or Mirage?, Close the Ranks; Fight the Foe; Wanted United Action."

After the address, a resolution already published will be placed before the meeting.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaum, to-day (Sat.) the 24th July 1926 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Jurbanoo E. Mistri, L.M. and S. will deliver a lecture on "How to Organise Infant Welfare Work" and Mr. F. Weber on "Games and Playgrounds." The members of the class will visit the Beggars' Camp, Rowli Hill, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday) 25th instant at 9.15 a.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Volunteer Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Depressed Class Sub-Committee will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Lokmanya's Punyatithi Utsav.—Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha the Lokmanya Tilak Punyatithi Utsav will be observed to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday) Mr. G. V. Ketkar, the Secretary of Gitamandala, will deliver a lecture under the presidentship of Mr. Mahadev Shastri Divekar (Wai) on the subject of "Lokmanya's Position in the Religious History" at 5 o'clock. At 9 p.m. there will be Kirtan. All these programmes will be performed at Dakshni Brahmins' Shankarwadi, near Charni Road.

GOWALIA TANK--ROAD TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON TAXI-DRIVER'S DEATH

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Important evidence was given by the Municipal Engineer before the Coroner on Friday evening in regard to the structurt of the "Khalakdina" building situate at Gowalia Tank Road a portion of which collapsed on Wednesday afternoon injuring Ahmed Ramzan (22), a taxi-driver, who died in the J.J. Hospital on Friday morning. The Engineer laid his finger on the weak spot of the structure and held responsible the person in charge of the construction work.

The Coroner also passed some caustic remarks against the Bombay Municipality while hearing evidence in regard to the collapse of a house in Pitha Street which killed eight persons on the 6th instant.

At an inquest held by the Coroner G. Menezes a taxi driver said he was standing with the deceased on the Tejpal Road at 2 p.m. on Wednesday when suddenly they heard a crash and moved a few paces away. He noticed the cantel ever of the Khadakdiva building coming down with a crash. The stones fell on the deceased as well as the witness and the deceased was injured. The taxi of the deceased was also smashed.

Mr. Wasudeo Sadashiv Marathe, Sub-Engineer, D Ward, Bombay Municipality, said on the 21st instant at 2.30 p.m. he received information and went to Khalakdina building at Gowalia Tank Road. He noticed that a portion of the masonry about 16 feet in length and 6 feet in height had fallen down. The cause of the collapse was the absence of "dowals" (iron pieces by which two stones are held together) in the stones. It was the duty of the person who had charge of the construction work to put these dowals. The joints between the two stones were weak. The heavy rain must have contributed to the collapse.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 2nd proximo.

PITHA STREET TRAGEDY.

FURTHER ENQUIRY.

Further inquiry into the deaths of eight persons who died as a result of a house collapse in Pitha Cross Lane on the morning of July 12, was resumed on Friday evening by the City Coroner, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle.

It will be recalled that at about 3-30 a.m. on July 12, a four-storeyed house in Pitha Cross Lane, also known as "Lep Gully," which was occupied chiefly by Bhaiyas, employed in the Imperial Bank of India suddenly collapsed, burying six persons, while ten others sustained injuries. Two of the injured persons died at the G. T. Hospital soon after admission.

The victims of the tragedy were:—1 Bhimabai Narayan, (22); 2 Janki Chowba, (23); 3 Bhudiram Bhika, (25); 4 Ramnaderath Bindesari, (20); 5 Shamji Raoji, (30); 6 Dayabai Raoji, (25), wife of 5; 7 Raghunath Mogra, (25); and 8 Shantibai, (15 months), daughter of No. 5.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor led the evidence while Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the landlord Mr. Abdul Kader Sulemanji.

Mr. Bomanji Dadabhoy Billimoria senior Assistant Engineer of buildings, Bombay Municipality said the building in question must be about 60 years old. When he inspected it in 1922, the appearance was good but the wall complained of had cracked and bulged out. The collapse of the floor must have been due to the decayed condition of the beams.

The Coroner remarked that it was your first duty if you had any regard for public safety to compel the landlord to pull down the building long ago. If municipality had any respect for the lives of the citizens, they would have compelled the landlord to pull down the building. The beams which were rotten were simply painted although the building was extremely dangerous.

Inspector Bull agreeing with the Coroner said while examining the building he was afraid to go up. The next building too is equally dangerous.

Further hearing is adjourned till the 26th instant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WELLINGTON.—At the Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, is screened a splendid gorgeous film: "The Atonement of Gosta Berling" adapted from the Nobel Prize Story of the same name by Dr. Salma Lagerof. It is a drama of human destinies.

Gosta Berling is a young minister in holy orders. Tempted to drink, he sinks to ruin and degradation, but finds profound consolation in the sympathy extended to him by a beautiful countess of his own age, unhappily married to a fussy and over-bearing nobleman. In a gloomy mood, he is saved from suicide by a woman who has troubles of her own. Sold into a mercenary wedding by her ambitious mother, she sees no sin in having a separate understanding with her lover, who eventually dies and leaves his estate of Ekeby to her husband, knowing it will be hers in widowhood. Her mother condemns and strikes her, so she strikes back and for this is cursed. Not until Ekeby Hall is destroyed will the curse be lifted.

On discoverisg the truth through the treachery of a servant, the husband turns his wife out and she wanders destitute, back to her mother. Meanwhile, the discredited minister, Gosta Berling, and other pensioners living on the charity of the family, are given complete control of Ekeby Hall, where they indulge in drunken revelry and let the estate go to ruin. Berling here shelters a girl whose haughty father disowned her for having given the minister a kiss under the pretext of amateur theatricals, and when the expelled mistress of Ekeby returns one night with a mob of villagers to burn down the Hall, Berling risks his life to save this misguided young lady from the flames.

His heart all the time is with the Countess, however, and he drives off with her in a sleigh across the ice. As the drama is a lengthy one there are no side pictures with it. Public is, therefore, requested to be in time.

PATHE.—Wicked old New York, its unsavory dives, its white lights, its cafes and cabarets, is shown as a voracious dragon slaying all adventurers in the Warner Brothers' screen version of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel, "The Beautiful and Damned," featuring Marie Prevost, which will be shown at the Royal Opera House to-night.

Especially the New York between Forty-second and Seventy-second Streets on one side, and Fifth Avenue and Broadway on the other, where all the theatres and cabarets are centred, and where is found the most motley collection of humanity ever thrown and huddled into one spot. Gloria Gilbert, the beautiful flapper, and Anthony Patch, the idle young man waiting for his grandfather to die and leave his millions, are shown swept into the vortex of these cruel streets thronged with sharpers, criminals, adventurers and demi-mondaines, where harlot and virgin jostle each other, where clerk and millionaire rub elbows, where beggars gaze enviously at the gorgeous splendor of diamonded over-dressed ladies.

The picture, an adaptation from F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel of the same name, is the story of Gloria and Anthony and their adventures in the maelstorm of madness that is New York at night. They live riotously but the day of reckoning comes when they are discovered by their grandfather during a party at their home, and disinherited. As high as they have flown in pleasure, as deeply are they plunged into poverty and wretchedness, and their mutual salvation brings on the strong climax of the picture.

WEST-END.—A very interesting programme is screened to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road.) A five-parts Universal Drama "Who Am I?" full of human emotions. It shows New York society-life on its dark side—gambling predominating! How young innocent girls become card-fiends—and how dishonesty eventually engulfs all who practise it, is very instructively portrayed here. Besides, the Drama, there is the International News and a two-reel Century Comedy "Yearning for Love" featuring the pretty vivacious Wanda Wiley. A self-conceited fool wants to marry Wanda—see how she treats him!

GLOBE.—Douglas Fairbanks has never before produced a picture which offered him the lattitude and scope of expression that is given in his new United Artists' Corporation vehicle "Don Q, Son of Zorro" scheduled for its initial showing in Bombay at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, during this current week.

To begin with, this feature is replete with all the romantic dash and go of earlier productions coupled with an unusual opportunity for histrionic work, due not only to the highly melodramatic nature of the story, but also to the fact that the star is called upon to carry a difficult dual role—difficult because he depicts youth as well as age. He will be seen as Zorro, a sedate Zorro, mellow and philosophical with the passing of years but a fighter for all that, his grim determination spelling indomitable courage. As the son, Don Q, he will reflect the dashing, devil-may-care spirit which made his Zorro interpretation famous. Added to the opportunities for excellent acting are the hair-raising stunts which have always kept Fairbanks' fans in a flutter between their seats and the ceiling, theoretically speaking. Douglas performs feats in this picture that will seem incredible.

A FATAL FALL

On Friday at about 1 p.m. Vicaji Rustomji Mankadia (47), a Parsi residing on the 2nd floor of Mistry building (C block), Balaram Street, fell down from the second floor of his house and was removed to the Parsi General Hospital where he died soon after admission. It appeared the deceased was ill for the last four days and fell from the balcony all of a sudden.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, July 23.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

The Bombay Money Market was very easy, during the week-call money, specially among the inter-Bank dealings was quoted as low as 1½ per cent. For outside use, the call money was 1¾ per cent.

The Imperial Bank Rate was unchanged at 4 per cent., and is expected to drop to 3 per cent. in a week or two. The fixed deposit rate for 2 months 2 per cent., for 3 months 2¼ per cent., for 6 months 2¾ per cent., and for twelve months 4 to 4½ per cent., almost the same as quoted last month.

Imperial Bank Cash Balances are higher by Rs. 395 lakhs.

The outstanding event of the week was the decision of the Exchange and Currency Commission's findings, in a second-hand manner, instead of in a straightforward and dignified way, as the Indian Government and the Secretary of State are bound to do, when we remember the immense interests of the Indian people involved in the same. The Indian cotton magnate, Sir Purushottamdas, who was credited with a superior knowledge of Exchange questions, is reported to have failed to convert even his Indian colleagues to his views, which were the general view of the Indian public. It would have been well, if the Indian Chamber had kept aloof from it, instead of giving at an appearance of "impartiality" as it were, by showing their joy and thankfulness for the "boon" of appointing Sir Purushottamdas on the Commission. "The Chronicle" was the first to expose the "Great Fraud", which even its opponents would now admit that it was.

RS. 36 CRORES ANNUAL LOSS.

SUBSIDY TO LANCASHIRE.

The exchange injustice has been gross and puts a crushing injustice on our poor millions, not only that it puts an unbearable burden on our National Industries in general, and our Cotton Mill Industry in particular—because of its giving away (by the exchange rates at present), an "unfair bounty" of 12 per cent., to the foreign importers, and hitting the Indian Ryot to the extent of Rs. 36,00,00,000—Rs. 36 crores—(£26,000,000) per annum, on the Indian export of about Rs. 300 crores worth of produce to the foreign countries! Do our Currency Pundits and our 'Ma-bap' Sircar realize that?

It is really a matter of pain and surprise, that the Indian Mill-owners' Association—in their lengthy representation to the Textile Tariff Board, last Saturday—did not expose this Exchange scandal. The mill owners are very eloquent about Japanese competition, but they swallow "the camels" in the form of Rs. 6 crores "subsidy" offered to Lancashire, in the form of 12½ per cent. higher exchange rates, at the cost of our poor millions!

THE SECURITIES MARKET.

The money market being easier, and the unwary investor—not finding confidence in the management our mills and industrials—is naturally attracted to investment in Government Securities, which has been in an animated state, both due to actual investment and speculation. On sales by a local Bank, Government securities have been quieter, with rates somewhat easier on profit-taking by holders. 3½ per cent Paper, for example, declined from Rs. 77/5 to Rs. 77, 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 108-7 to Rs. 108-3 and the premium on the New Loan is turned to a discount of one anna the quotation being Rs. 87-15. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 are unchanged at Rs. 107-2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100-9 and Rs. 102, 1930 at Rs 106-10 and 1932 at Rs. 108-12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs 113-4.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The Currency returns as at 15th July shows a continued increase of Rs. 144.69 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 194.09 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 144.33 lakhs to Rs. 85.67 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.86 crores respectively.

SILVER "CORNER" FAILS.

Another outstanding event so far as the Bombay markets are concerned is the failure of the attempted "Corner" in Silver, by a very influential and daring Bull Syndicate. These very same Bulls were put rather in an awkward position, on account of the Bears getting their supplies of Silver, from London and New York. "The Chronicle" was the first paper in India to publish this news of ending of the "Corner." The Bulls were rather at a discount, because of continued selling operations by China, specially in the London Silver Exchange. The Chinese Exchange was easier, so China could sell at lower rates. The Shanghai Exchange sagged to 1s. 10 15/16d. during the week, the equivalent rates in Bombay also sagged from Rs. 201½ to Rs. 197 (for 100 taels). To-day the Silver Market is strong, because of the firm opening of China Exchange Market at 1s. 11 1/8d., the rates going down a bit easier afterwards—a later Shanghai cable showing the Exchange at 1s. 11 1/16d.

The rates after going down to Rs. 67-7 and Rs. 67-4 for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively, have risen to Rs. 67-11 and Rs. 67-8, on account of covering by the Bears.

The latest cabled information of the London Silver Market is as follows:—

"Market quiet. India bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing."

India had to buy in the London market—because of "short" sales by "Bears"—this was a source of strength to the local market, when we consider also the rise in China Exchange. There was not much doing in Gold.

PIECEGOODS MARKET.

YARN FIRMER

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, July 23.

The Bombay Piece-goods market shows no improvement, the off-take in British, Indian and Japanese piece-goods being of a moderate nature.

The stocks in the Bombay godowns of the English and Japanese piece-goods are altogether 30,000 bales, of which the Japanese are 12,000 bales, and the British 18,000 bales. The stock is abnormally low—and if the monsoon be favourable—nothing would stand in the way of an improvement in the demand.

As for Indian cloth, the merchants have all along followed a hand-to-mouth policy, buying just the necessary quantity from the mills. We expect a better demand for that—because Lancashire refuses to supply the Indian merchants for near deliveries. This means that the merchants find some difficulty in placing their orders in Manchester.

Well; this should lead to greater off-take of Indian and Japanese cloth. The sales of Japanese piece-goods are fair.

The following rates should be noted:—

"Elephant" Jean—23rd (to-day) Rs. 15; 16th (last week) Rs. 15-4.

Pepperil Drill "Swan"—23rd (to-day) Rs. 19; 16th (last week) Rs. 18-12.

No. 1500 Longcloth—23rd (to-day) Rs. 20-8; 16th (last week) Rs. 22.

Lippman's Satin-gin R. 52—23rd (to-day) Re. 0-11-3 (per yard); 16th (last week) Re. 0-11-6.

Chocolate Prints G. d. 4—23rd (to-day) Re. 0-7-4; 16th (last week) Re. 0-7-4.

It should be noted, that foreign imports are scarce and stocks low.

Yarns firm:—A very nice off-take can be reported in yarns, the prices going up by Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per bale, owing to large buying orders from China as well as from Bombay and Ahmedabad weaving mills—added with low stocks in hand. The Japanese mills also have sold a good lot in China at very good rates.

COTTON VERY FIRM.

The above cause—viz. very good and profitable sales of yarn by the Indian and Japanese mills—has been chiefly responsible for firmness in the Bombay Cotton Market. On Wednesday and Friday, there were wholesale buying by offices, the Japanese firms and Bull operators. This gave a phillip to the market, which showed a good rise, after continued dullness for weekly.

SHARES FIRM.

The local share market was open only 3 days this week. The cotton mill share rates were firm, because a Mill-owners' firm came as a buyer, on account of its mills making good sales in yarn in China.

FRANCS VERY WILD.

The public having lost confidence in the last French Government, paying their money, the Francs were dull, going down to 236 to a 1 £! This was checked, by Poincare consenting to form a "national" ministry. The franc rose to 209 to a 1 £, again dropping to 215.

In Bombay, the French Exchange D. D. rates after rising above 1800, have dropped down at a little above 1500 to-day.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. M. C. WIN EASILY.

Friday's match on the Cooperage provided a startling result the R. A. M. C. defeating the Police by five goals to one. On their form so far the Police were favourites but although their backs were good the forwards failed to come up to expectation. Hewson, their centre-half who was in hospital only two days ago, played in his usual position throughout the match, but was in a bad way afterwards. The R. A. M. C. forwards were exceedingly nippy and quick to take advantage of every opportunity.

Even play marked the opening stages of the game, the R. A. M. C. slowly settling down to business. Carter was frequently called upon and effected some good saves but a long eventually beat him. Soon after, the soldiers scored a second goal and lemon time arrived with the Police in arrears. On resumption the R. A. M. C. took charge of the game and attacked persistently while the Police relied on spasmodic raids which were dangerous. After they had obtained their third goal through their centre forward the Police registered their only goal as the result of a raid. Before the full-time whistle, however, the military scored two more goals and retired easy winners.

Referee.—Mr. A. D. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage.

A FATAL ASSAULT

The Coroner concluded an inquest on Friday touching the death of Shaban Shakh Suleman, who was assaulted by Mohmed Ismail Mohmed Hussain and Mohmed Mahabub at Dongri Street on Sunday last and succumbed to his injuries on the spot.

Aminabai Ismail the deceased's mistress said on the day in question suspect No. 1 had caught the deceased's throat and was poking him on his neck with a knife while suspect Nos. 2 and 3 were pushing and shoving him. The suspects threw him down. Shortly after the deceased ceased to breathe.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock due to deceased having his thymus gland enlarged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

Bombay, July 23.

Cotton Report published by U. S. A., Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) in 1926 and the Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census) season 1926-27:

Estimate Condition at 70.7 yielding a probable production of 1,53,68,000 bales, as on the 16th of July 1926.

OCTOBER.

23rd July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.37
To-day's Opening Rate	17.38
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.48
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

23rd July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.76
To-day's Opening Rate	9.21
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	—.15
Khandi closing rate	374
Sewri closing rate	324

COUNTY CRICKET.

WEDNESDAY'S SCORES

LONDON, July 22.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Wednesday:—

MIDDLESEX vs. NOTTS.—Middlesex 196. Notts 223 (Carr 98.) Middlesex 222 (Bruce 71, Mann 52, S. Staples 5 for 60.) Notts 42 for 1.

SUSSEX vs. SURREY.—Surrey 112. Sussex 393 (Duleepsinghji 76, Wensley 67, Cook 103.) Surrey 57 for 1.

KENT vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.—Kent 251 (Ashdown 91.) Leicester 149. Kent 53 for 3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE.—Gloucester 186 (Seabrook 73, Root 7 for 92.) Worcester 207 for 8 (M. Foster 57.)

WARWICKSHIRE vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Northamptonshire 164 (Partridge 5 for 73.) Warwickshire 254 for 8 (Quaife 99, not out.)

ESSEX vs. GLAMORGAN.—Glamorgan 271 (Nichols 5 for 89.) Essex 172 (Freeman 58, Mercer 6 for 51.) Glamorgan 100 for 5.

HAMPSHIRE vs. YORKSHIRE.—Yorkshire 237. Hampshire 174 (Smith 4 for 48, Rhodes 4 for 15.) Yorkshire 156 for 1 (Holmes 79, Old Royd 62, both not out.)

SOMERSET vs. LANCASHIRE.—Somerset 255 (Earle 54, MacDonald 5 for 89.) Lancashire 318 for 6 (E. Tyldesley 126, thus scoring a century in 7 consecutive matches, Makepeace 77, Iddon 55.)—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND V. AUSTRALIANS.

A DRAW.

LONDON, July 22.

In a two days match between Scotland and the Australians at Edinburgh which ended in a draw the Australians were all out for 563 (Woodfull 94, Gregory 87, Ryder 105). In Scotlands second innings Groves scored 50.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH WELTER WEIGHT CHAMPION SHIP.

LONDON, July 22.

At Holland Park Hall in a twenty-round boxing contest for British Welter-weight Championship Jack Hood (holder) beat Harry Mason on points. Both were well under weight when they were weighed in, in the afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY AT POONA.

In the course of a Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published on Friday, it is stated:—

"The Vicroy and Governor General of India accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin is expected to arrive at the Poona Station at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to the Viceroy of India. On His Excellency alighting from the train a salute of 31 guns will be fired.

As the Poona Suburban Municipality has expressed its desire to present an address of welcome to His Excellency on arrival, a space marked D will be reserved for the President and members of the Municipality. His Excellency will proceed via the Sassoon Hospital and the Old Sangam Bridge to the College of Engineering escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and a Field Officers' escort of Indian Cavalry. At the College of Engineering His Excellency will leave the State carriage and proceed to Government House by motor-car.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926.

A NOBLE APPEAL.

It is a relief, when storms of passion rage all about us, to listen to the wise and loving words of Maulana Mazhur-ul-Haque. In those words, the Maulana makes one more appeal to his brothers, Hindus and Muslims alike, to pause in their mad strife and ponder a little over what they really do. He adjures them to consider calmly whether by slaying a brother in the name of religion they are not destroying in themselves the very thing for which they fight. Whoever loves God must needs love every one else, for all have the spark of divinity in them. To deny this universal law of love, the very quintessence of every true religion is, he says, to deny God Himself. Creeds and rituals will necessarily differ; for they are so many external aids and devices through which imperfect man struggles to understand Truth with his own imperfect mind in his own way. Is it not a sin, the Maulana asks, for any one to impede another's honest search or to seek to impose upon all one creed or one ritual? He, therefore, pleads for mutual tolerance. He exhorts the Muslims not to object to the Hindus' music before mosques. He does this not on the lower ground of the latter's right to play music, which right he does not deny, but on the much higher ground of the Muslims' duty to respect their brothers' religious susceptibilities. The same respect he expects from the Hindus. He bids them consider that, even if they win a triumph for their right, that triumph may be temporary, but meanwhile it will not only have wounded the religious feelings of their countrymen, but will have done a permanent injury to the very core of Hindu religion, which is universal tolerance. He bids all remember that mere insistence on civil rights in a matter where brotherliness alone should be the true guide will in the long run lead to conflict and leave a long trail of sorrow behind. In short, the Maulana appeals for a greater appreciation of the essentials of religion than of externals and for more insistence on duties than on rights. Would that the country could respond nobly to a noble appeal.

INSULT TO ARCHITECTS.

The vigilant mentality, the necessary price and condition for freedom, appears to be out of fashion. How many of the publicists, who are expected to watch and protect public interests, have ever seriously cared to enquire why lakhs, not a few thousand, of rupees go out of the country as payment to those who find it very profitable to advise us as to the exact quantity and quality of "art" we should purchase from abroad? It is possible that they may be, though there is no reason why they should be, hazy about the cultural value of art to national life. But it should not be very difficult for them to realise, if they study the fundamentals of national economics, the importance of the economic prosperity that a true understanding and practical encouragement of Indian art could easily stimulate. Indian art is in more senses than one a truly national asset. But how many of those who read, for instance, the recent message from Karachi about the new building for the city's municipality, paused to think about its full implications?

The Karachi Municipality has, we are informed, decided to proceed with the construction of new municipal buildings to be erected at the cost of thirteen lakhs of rupees. The design for the buildings has been, we are told, selected as a result of a competition for which a prize of £ 500 was awarded and is the work of "an English architect residing in England". The new buildings will be constructed of Jodhpur stone and will be, the Associated Press assures us, "very picturesque." We need not take the soothing and insignificant epithets chosen by the news agency seriously. But the fact that the work is to be that of "an English architect residing in England" suggests that there is something utterly wrong, if not rotten, somewhere in the city and Municipality of Karachi. The fact leads us to conclude that the competition for the building was not, in the first instance, organised by any responsible agency in India. If that is really so, may we know who were precisely the persons who advised the Karachi Municipality to entrust the work to an alien agency? May we also know which was the agency actually entrusted with the organisation of the competition? Did the Karachi Municipality inform the architects in India? Did it invite their designs for competitions? The Karachi Municipality is a public institution. Public opinion demands an explanation. For, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the procedure adopted by it is a blow to Indian architecture and an insult to Indian architects. The fact that the proposed building will be constructed of Jodhpur stone and may appear "picturesque" cannot be accepted as a guarantee of the competence of the "English architects residing in England" and, in all probability, innocent of the artistic conditions and traditions of India. The country is simply strewn over with the "picturesque" monstrosities characteristic of the British builder. The Karachi Municipality is, we may assume, still not devoid altogether of the guidance of men of courage who may be relied upon to fight for the national claims of Indian architecture and Indian architects. And we hope they will secure reliable information and explanation and set right the procedure, that has inflicted injustice on the architects in this country. If they do not, we trust the public by refusing to subscribe to the loan which the Municipality proposes to raise for the building will bring home to it the enormity of the wrong it has done to Indian architecture and architects and the need for revising its unpatriotic decision.

The time has, however, gone past when the architects in India, with any pretence to self-respect, could tamely accept the tyranny which vested interests from abroad are eager to exercise over them. They have been victimised. They will not cease to be helpless if they allow the architects from abroad, ignorant of the artistic conditions and requirements of this country, the practical monopoly of all large-scale building activities. They will have to work immediately, and with determination, for securing a position for themselves which will enable them to demand that competition of building designs for all public institutions in this country shall be, as a matter of course, organised in India and that Indian designs above everything else shall be afforded every scope and opportunity. If they cannot work for that self respecting position, they are not likely, let them realise it, to be mistaken as architects, however numerous the letters they may attach to their names. They will remain, as most of them are at present, glorified draughtsmen, superior foremen and contractors and efficient clerks to the engineers. It will be their own fault if they begin and terminate their lives as only so many shuttlecocks for the petty game of the tin gods in civic administrations like the municipalities, the P. W. D. or the Improvement Trusts. They have done hitherto, practically nothing to enlighten the public either about their claims or their grievances. If they demand public support, the public has a right to demand the actual and active work expected of them. It is, moreover, their business to see that an institution like the Bombay Architectural Association, expected to protect their rights, begins to function actively. The hymns about the miracles expected to be achieved by the friendship and influence of the "authorities" outside the country should not tax their credulity. Architects in India, it should be clearly realised, ask for no favour. And the fact that an important competition like the one for the Karachi Municipality should have been organised independently of their assistance and outside the country is a direct and unwarranted reflection on their competence and a disgraceful assault on their professional prestige and self-respect. The architects in India must make up their mind. They must win their right to freedom from outside interference and encroachments. And they must also determine to recall the living realities in the architectural glories of the nation.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR.

Khaddar has come to stay. That is the conviction that grows on any one who reads in "Young India," month by month, the figures of its production and sale in the various provinces. Opinions may vary as to whether the consumption of khaddar is increasing. But few can deny that the industry is being better organised. In fact the All-India Spinners' Association is at present more concerned with consolidation than expansion. Tamil Nadu, however, is making rapid strides both in the production and sale of khaddar. Its production during the first five months of the year was worth about Rs. 2,80,000 and the sales were a little higher. It is steadily increasing its spinning centres and khadi depots. Only a few days ago it helped Bangalore to start a large khadi depot. The public meeting held to inaugurate the depot was addressed by Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharrao Deshpande, both absorbed in quiet khaddar work. Mr. Gangadharrao speaking from experience, showed how in a number of villages that he had organised or visited khaddar brought bread to the starving and how, in this sense Mr. Rajagopalachari alone by his own organisation fed no less than 7,000 men. Mr. Rajagopalachari pointed out how many more could be fed if more men asked for khaddar. We congratulate Mr Rajagopalachari and his co-workers upon their excellent work and the progress they have made. But other provinces should not be content to lag behind. Controversies come and go,—if they do; but khaddar must go on for ever.

Notes of the Day.

An Eloquent Sign.

The Baldwin Government's method of dealing with the Miners' strike has exasperated the British people. An eloquent proof of this resentment is given in the overwhelming majority the Labour candidate, Miss Margaret Bondfield, has secured in the Wallsend by-election occasioned by the resignation from Parliament of Sir Patrick Hastings. She secured 9,000 votes more than her Conservative opponent while the Liberal candidate who tried to contest the seat obtained only a paltry 4,000. There was heavy polling at this by-election, the total number of votes registered being more than 32,000 out of which 18,866 were cast for Labour. During the General Election of 1924 Wallsend sent in the Labour candidate only with a majority of 3,000 over his Conservative rival; now Miss Bondfield finds that she has beat the combined Conservative and Liberal votes with a majority of 5,000. The Baldwin policy of refusing to pay out £10,000,000 in subsidy and being content to lose £60,000,000 in production, as "The New Leader" points out, has thoroughly disgusted the average voter. If other by-elections follow they are very likely to go against the Government.

Lalaji's Warning.

At the International Labour Conference recently held in London to discuss problems of immigration and emigration, Lala Lajpat Rai warned the British Labour movement "against those Socialists and Labour men who endeavour to reconcile the Imperialist doctrine of domination with the principles of Socialism." "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" in its latest issue remarks that there can be no accommodation betwen Socialism and Imperialism and compliments Lalaji on the appeal he made at the Conference on behalf of justice for the Asiatics. The paper says that justice must be done in Africa as well as in Asia. It quotes Dr. Norman Leys with reference to the treatment by British Imperialism of the African Natives and stigmatise it as "a form of slavery" in that they are robbed of the ownership of their own soil. "Lansbury's" weekly wishes only one policy to prevail, "a union of peasants, workers, soldiers, sailors and airmen throughout the Empire for the establishment of Socialism." But do Labour Imperialists in England agree to such a union?

A Happy Augury.

There is a return to sanity at least in some quarters in Delhi. It is good news to learn that fifteen out of thirty-two municipal councillors of that city have declared their willingness to form as organisation to fight communalism. If Delhi can immitate in this manner the excellent example set by Behar under the inspiring guidance of that veteran nationalist, Mazharul Haque, a good deal of the legacy of communal suspicion and hatred recent bickerings have left in the U. P. and the Punjab will rapidly disappear. Dr. Ansari has already shown the way to the citizens of Delhi how to rise superior to communal fanaticism. If the new organisation begins intensive work immediately, it is sure to be successful in broadcasting the message of good-will all over the disturbed areas in Northern India.

Inter-Communal Concord.

A novel and pleasing feature of the Bombay Moharram observance was the luncheon provided at Hasanabad, by Mr. Aziz Aga, nephew of His Highness the Aga Khan, for Mr. M. J. Shushtary and his Parsi friends. The Muslim courtesy was very deeply appreciated by the Parsi guests. Mr. Aziz regretted that, owing to notice being very short, more gentlemen of the Parsi community could not avail themselves of the invitation. This appears to be the first auspicious occasion on which distinguished Mussalmans and Parsis broke bread together in the premises of the sanctuary. Mr. M. J. Shushtary has thus given fresh proof of his continued efforts, in spite of obstacles, to bring the Parsis into a most cordial union with the enlightened among his own community.

Registration of Servants.

The Corporation will shortly consider a resolution, to be moved by Mr. H. J. Davis and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, to appoint a committee to report on the advisability of asking Government to undertake legislation for the registration of domestic servants and others of a similar class in Bombay City on the lines of the system prevailing in Ceylon. Under the system it is compulsory for both employers of domestic servants and the servants themselves to register each employment. The would-be servant has to go to the Police Registration Office, get his name, age, signature, finger print etc. entered in the Office register and also to get for himself a similar "pocket register." This pocket register contains in addition a number of blank forms on which the employer testifies to the character of the servant and the reason for his discharge. Much can be said in favour of a system of optional registration in a Municipal bureau, devised in all its details as much in the interests of the servants as of their masters, as if the registration bureau were a kind of Domestic Servants' Union. But compulsory registration would throw the servants on the mercies of capricious masters and the unsympathetic police and would otherwise be unworkable in a city like Bombay. As for registering the finger-print, and that too in a police office, it is an outrage on the servant's self-respect which needs to be protected and even cultivated as much as the self-respect of a fortunately better placed citizen. There are bad employers as well as bad servants and there is no reason why a whole class of men who earn an honest livelihood should be penalised for the convenience of their employers and the fault of a few black sheep among themselves.

An Eye-Opener.

"Indian Opinion" quoting from the 'Rand Daily Mail" gives an interesting account of the prejudice of the South African Whites for all Asiatics whether from India, China or Japan. Mr. T. Shirakawa of the "Osaka Asahi," who, it will be remembered, visited this city recently, was in South Africa on a tour of observation before coming over to India along with a brother journalist from Japan, Mr. Ilisatoni, the city Editor of the "Osaka Mainichi." Both of them wanted the South Africans to "understand Japan" and to appreciate the fact "that the modern Japanese have been very greatly Europeanised." The South African method of treating these two Japanese travellers must have, however, been an eye-opener to the latter. At a tea-room near a railway station the waiters refused to serve them. When they were boarding the train from Pretoria to Johanesburg they found "the porter had put them in a compartment which was crowded with natives and half-castes." These "yellow Europeans" had first class tickets but that was of no avail. They complained to the Editor of the "Rand Daily Mail" saying: "We have been colleagues of Britain, even during the war, so there seems no reason to reject us in a British Dominion." Is Japan going to stop the process of "rejection" by claiming to be different from the other Asiatic races in her hurry to be Europeanised? It is a futile attempt.

Bombay Textile Labour Union.

From the second quarterly report of the Bombay Textile Labour Union it appears that this Union, founded only in January last, is progressing steadily but slowly. Its strength in the first month of its existence was 5,000 members; it is now 9,000. The members are drawn from about 45 of the 80 mills now working, represent nearly every department of Labour and include some women also. For sheer want of funds the Union has not yet ventured upon any benefit schemes on a big scale. But it has done a useful service in redressing a number of individual grievances due generally to the ill-treatment of workmen by their employers. Poor as the Union is, it did a good turn to the workers in England during the recent General Strike by sending its humble quota of £25 to the strike fund. The first and foremost thing that the Union now needs is increase of membership 9,000 members out of a labour population of about a lakh and a half is not what should satisfy the energetic and ambitious organisers of the Union. The initial financial difficulty is a serious handicap. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is, we know, kindly disposed towards labour organisation and has given in the past ample proof of its sympathy. If the Union could get a little aid from the Congress Committee, it would be an advantage to both the institutions. Those who toil that we may be clothed deserve some consideration from other benevolent institutions also.

Tram v. Bus.

What shall it be, tram or bus? That is one of the questions being discussed in Calcutta. The Manager, Walford Transport, Ltd., writing to "Property," calls the tram slow, uncomfortable and noisy, a serious cause of congestion in the city, and altogether "a very inferior means of transport." To this the Agent, Calcutta Tramways Company, replies, saying that even the biggest cities in the world, London, New York, and Berlin are taking definite action not only to extend and improve their tramways but also to protect them against undue competition and that the tram is the cheapest vehicle for road transport. He points out that even now there are about 500 buses in Calcutta and that, if trams were to cease running, about 2,000 more buses would be needed; and he trembles to think what that would be like. But a truce to the controversy: much can be said on either side, as wise Sir Roger would say. Let it not be tram v. bus. Let us have both. After all, is not the tram "the poor man's bus?"

Castle-Rock Customs.

Castle-rock is an important Customs station between Goa and the British territory and passengers and goods coming by rail from the Goa side have to submit to inspection by the Customs authorities. The passengers are often put to considerable inconvenience, at the station by reason of the fact that all the luggage in their charge is required to be removed from the train to the platform. As there are no porters available on the platform, the luggage, which is not seldom very heavy, has to be taken down by the passengers themselves and again after inspection lifted up from the platform to the train. This undoubtedly is a great hardship to the passengers, and the Customs authorities will do well not to require the luggage to be removed to the platform but to inspect it in the train itself as minutely as they desire. Thereby considerable trouble will be saved to the passengers without any disadvantage to Customs authorities.

ENQUIRY OR EVASION?

WANTED LIGHT.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA).

So the Government of Bombay and of India have appointed four Committees to go into the affairs of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme! And from the terms of reference all that one can make out is that there is going to be an "evasion, and not an enquiry" into the pertinent points and of proper persons, that are responsible for deluging Bombay with a heavy debt. If not, will the Director of Information tell us:—

Sir George Lloyd.

(1) Which Committee will consider the responsibility of Sir George Lloyd for launching and rushing the Reclamation Scheme against the advice of experienced men and in utter opposition to the protest of the Bombay public?

(2) Which Committee will consider the liability of Sir George Lloyd for persistently pursuing a scheme, that was upsetting all calculations of costs, capital, time and returns?

(3) Which Committee will consider the responsibility of Sir George Lloyd in fixing Sir George Buchanan as an Expert adviser, without consulting the Government of India or the Secretary of State, and for fixing such princely fees for Sir George Buchanan?

(4) Which Committee will take into account the grave responsibility of Sir George Lloyd for not giving this huge and risky work on contract, and for doing it departmentally with an inefficient staff entailing a loss of crores on the people of Bombay?

(5) Which Committee will consider the breach of the pledge repeatedly given by Sir George Lloyd, that the Development Loan was of Bombay, for Bombay etc., when the said same Sir George Lloyd ordered various things from England, which cold be had in Bombay for the use of the Reclamation Scheme?

(6) Which Committee is going to get his evidence, even by a Commission?

(7) Which Committee is going to consider the propriety or otherwise of Sir George Lloyd getting all the machinery from England, and the same arriving in Bombay Docks in the name of the Governor of Bombay? Was the then Governor of Bombay also an Acting Store-keeper of the Reclamation Scheme?

(8) And which Committee is going to fix Sir George Lloyd's responsibility in building those Chawls, which were denounced by People and Professors alike—and notably by Prof. Geddes, who styled them as Bolshevik making Chawls? And are not 60 per cent. of these chawls empty? Is not Sir George responsible for this daily loss to this city, for rushing on with the erection of chawls unmindful of people's psotest?

Sir George Curtis.

And which Committee is going to summon him, and know from his lips the data on which, he boosted the Scheme before the Government of India, boomed in England, and acted as a devoted henchman of Sir George Lloyd—his propaganda, based on incorrect premises having misled the Government of India, the Secretary of State and all other parties concerned? There is no Indemnity Act in Bombay that exonerated so many tyrants in the Punjab in 1919!

Sir George Buchanan.

(1) Which Committee is going to call him and hear his defence?

(2) Which Committee is going to determine his qualifications and his experiences as an Expert Adviser for the Reclamation of this magnitude?

(3) Which Committee will ascertain his esponsibility for the failure of the Dredgers and for the abnormal cost of reclamation?

(4) Which Committee will give him the chance to cross-examine Sir George Lloyd and Sir Lawless Hepper for not listening to his advice in time, and on which account huge expenditure was entailed?

Sir Lawless Hepper.

(1) Which Committee will ascertain his experience and qualification for undertaking and supervising a mammoth scheme like the Reclamation Work of Bombay?

(2) Which Committee will ascertain how far he was responsible for the various errors and blunders and bunglings of his department in the issue of various tenders, in the giving away of contracts, in the certifying of work done and in the passing of Bills?

(3) Which Committee will give Mr. Nariman the chance to cross-examine Sir Lawless Hepper?

Sir Chimanlal and Subedar.

(1) Which Committee will invite Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and obtain from him the data on which, he was able to assure the Legislative Council of huge profits that would be made from the Reclamation Scheme? How far these figures were maintained, till the date of his resignation? And for what reasons his original figures were upset on the eve of his leaving his portfolio?

(2) Which Committee is going to invite Mr. Subedar and know from his lips the colossal loss sustained by the people of Bombay through the recklessness of high-paid Government Officials?

(3) Which Committee will give him the chance to see some of the sealed records of the Reclamation, and to cross-examine Sir Lawless Hepper on various points of great importance?

Before I write any more on the subject, I await the reply of the Director of Information, which will enable the public to judge, whether the present Committees will lead to a searching Enquiry, or end in evasion of main issues.

M. POINCARE'S CABINET

BRIAND TO BE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EXTREMISTS KEPT OUT.

A BROAD--BOTTOMED MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—M. Poincare has formed his Cabinet. The new Cabinet will be constituted as follows:—M. Poincare, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Barthou, Minister of Justice; M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sarraut, Minister of Interior; M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Leyques, Minister of Marine; M. Painleve, Minister of War; M. Tardieu, Minister of Public Works; M. Marin, Minister of Pensions; M. Perrier, Minister of Colonies; and M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce. Portfolios of Labour and Agriculture have not yet been allotted.—Reuter.

BEFORE FINAL FORMATION

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—There is little doubt that M. Poincares Cabinet will be constituted as follows:—M. Poincare, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Barthou, Minister of Justice; M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sarraut, Minister of Interior.

ATTEMPT AT COALITION.

M. Poincare hopes that M. Painleve will accept the Ministership of War and M. Leygues that of Marine. He is also endeavouring to secure the co-operation of M Bokanowski and M Marin representing moderate elements. No under-secretaries will be appointed.

The Foregoing list unites all the groups excluding the extreme left and the extreme right.—Reuter.

M. PERET, PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—M. Herriot declined to be Radical Socialist party's candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber which post he vacated when he became the Premier.

M. Peret, ex-Minister of Finance, has been elected President of the Chamber.—Reuter.

TO SAVE THE STATE.

M. POINCARE'S TASK

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—M. Poincare reassured the Left groups in the Parliament in the course of an interview, which he granted to the delegation of inter-Party Republican group at present comprising about 300 members, and who were anxious to know whether M. Poincare's Government would include adequate representation of their group. M. Poincare pointed out that he would be impotent in the ministry of Finance unless he at same time headed the Government. He promised that his would prove to be a Government constituted solely to save the State without thoughts of reprisal.

HIS TASK COMPLETE.

M. Poincare had this evening forty minutes' conversion with M. Doumergue after which he told the journalists that he had completed his consultations and would make his proposals for the formation of a Government to-morrow.—Reuter.

BAN ON SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

ONLY SAFE MEN INCLUDED.

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—Admittedly M. Poincare's cabinet though broadly representing the whole parliament will not include Communists or Socialists. M. Poincare's main difficulty will be to secure the support of at least two-thirds of the Radical-Socialists which is necessary to give him a majority in the Chamber. Many Radical-Socialists are averse to M. Poincare as Premier though they are ready to accept him as the Finance Minister. The inclusion of several Radical-Socialists in the ministry should enable M. Poincare to overcome this obstacle. All parties to the right of the Radical-Socialists are solidly behind M. Poincare.

It is reported that M. Briand will be the Foreign Minister.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Chancellor of the Calcutta University has nominated Mr. Jadunath Sarkar to be a fellow of the University, vice Mr. H.E. Stapleton, resigned.—A.P.

Rangoon is going to have another massive public building in the site of the recent police courts building which will shortly be demolished. The total cost is estimated in the neighbourhood of 50 lakhs of rupees. The Police Courts are now being shifted from the present building.—A.P.

Dr. Musker, Medical Officer to the Nepal State, and his two servants, who were arrested during the Mohurram disturbances at the Central Avenue, Calcutta, on a charge of throwing stones on processionists, have been released on a bail of Rs. 250 each.—F.P.I.

The Burrabazar police, Calcutta, arrested on Friday morning eight Hindus in connection with the stabbing of a Muslim on Harrison Road on Thursday last, while the officers of the Goonda Department arrested a Hindu in connection with the stabbing of two Muslims going in a tieca ghari on Harrison Road on the Raj Rajeshwari procession day.—F.P.I.

Whether the song "Bande Mataram," was a provincial matter and should be introduced into primary schools was hotly discussed at a meeting of the Primary Education Committee of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. It was proposed to make this song compulsory in primary schools, but it was opposed by many on communal ground, with the result that discussion of the matter has been postponed.--F.P.I.

A message from Parur (South Travancore) says that in the Agraharam entry case in which the plaintiffs (Tamil Brahmins) had applied for an injunction till the final disposal of the suit restraining "Avarna" Hindus from usisg the disputed roads adjoining the famous local temple, the District Judge of Parur has passed orders holding the plaintiffs are not entitled on principle and on authorities to pray for a temporary injunction restraining the "Avarna" Hindus from using the road in question.—A.P.

IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON DOCKS

LONDON, July 22.

The Port of London Authority has awarded Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, Limited a contract to improve the Tilbury Docks so as to accommodate the largest vessels afloat at a cost of 2 3/4 of million sterling. It is expected that it will take nearly five years to complete this part of the large scheme of improvement, the total cost of which is estimated at four millions.—Reuter's Special.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED

NO TRACE OF VICTIMS

CALCUTTA, July 23.

A Dacca message states that the whole family of a respectable gentleman of Vikrampore was drowned in the Padma, while the party, both males and females, numbering seventeen, was crossing the river. No trace of any passenger has yet been obtained. —Free Press.

A RIGHT MOVE.

DELHI MUNICIPAL PARTY TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM.

DELHI, July 22.

It is understood on good authority that a party is formed to fight communalism in the Delhi municipality. Fifteen out of the 32 non-official municipal councillors of both communities have so far joined the party and have chosen Messrs. Abdur Rahman and Shri Ram as their leaders. A.P.

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE

CALCUTTA, July 22.

According to the department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India's Foreign seaborne trade in June 1926 shows that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,631 lakhs and the total exports including seaports to Rs. 2,484 lakhs net. Imports of private treasure during the month of report were Rs. 372 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and the treasure was Rs. 483 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 6 lakhs.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JAINS PROTEST

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Jains of Calcutta at a meeting have passed a resolution strongly protesting against the award given by the Hon. Mr. Watson in the Jain-Palitana dispute.—Free Press.

Cince Thursday morning's deluge, the weather in Calcutta is distinctly monsoonish, sky overcast with black clouds and intermittent showers. Alipore recorded 7.62 inches of rain yesterday, and as a result of heavy rains on Thursday rice godowns in Mirzapore Street have been damaged. A house in Shrinthdas lane collapsed. There was no casualty.—F.P.I.

INTER-ALLIED DEBT

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO U. S. A.

MONEY BORROWED FOR WAR.

LONDON, July 22.

The British Treasury has made a statement replying to the United States Treasury statement which alleged that the British borrowings in the United States during war-time were largely for commercial and not for war purposes. After reaffirming that the money borrowed was spent for the purpose of war, the statement declares that but for the fact that United States did not feel able on entering the war to relieve Britain of the burden of covering the sterling requirements of her continental allies Britain would have been able to meet from resources she had placed at the disposal of her Allies her expenditure in America and in all human probability the British debt to the United States would never have been incurred.

The statement concludes by saying that the facts set forth in the U. S. Treasury statement show that no case for discrimination against Britain can be founded upon her use of money borrowed from the United States for the prosecution of the war. Britain did not complain against discrimination with which she had been treated but when reasons assigned for such discrimination clearly arises from misconception of fact it is necessary that corrections must be made.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A MOVE TO POSTPONE IT FOR FORTNIGHT

LONDON, July 22.

The Imperial Government is communicating with the Overseas Governments to see if they are agreeable to the postponement of the Imperial Conference for a fortnight from 5th October. This is in accordance with the request for postponement made by the Canadian Ministers who are desirous of attending the Conference, but are hampered by the imminence of Canadian elections.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES FOR INDIANS IN I. M. S.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons replying to a question suggesting that the Indian members of the Indian Medical Service should be afforded extension of travelling facilities as the European members of that Service who were granted free passages to Europe and back, Earl Winterton said that the claims of Indian members in so far as they related to facilities for study were being considered.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST MADRAS M.L C.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

MADRAS, July 22.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Wallace and Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair took up the hearing of a criminal appeal filed by Mr. Bisvanath Das, M.L.C., against the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on him by the Sessions Judge of Ganjam on charges of criminal breach of trust preferred against him as President of the Chatarapur Taluk Board in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000 odd belonging to the Board.

The prosecution case was that the accused drew the amount from the treasury and gave it as a loan to his brother-in-law in order to help him in the sale of Khaddar cloths. Mr. Nugent Grant, Counsel for the accused submitted that, however irregular the conduct of the accused might have been in the procedure in withdrawing the money he was not guilty of any crime. The case is proceeding.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. E. Studd and Capt. E. Hakewill Smith arrived at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday, 22nd July.

Mr. Jadunath Sarkar has been appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University vice Mr. H. E. Stapleton resigned.—F. P.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Indian Mental Hospital, Kanke on July 22.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Singapore message says:—Seven members of the Japanese House of Representatives arrived here en route to Australia. The leader of them said that trip had no political objects, but they hoped to promote good feeling between Japan and Australia. —Reuter.

Mr. Humphreys of the Malayan Civil Service has been appointed Governor of British North Borneo.—Reuter.

A Rawalpindi message says:—"Notices have been served on a number of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders including the President of the Singh Sabha, Imam of Juma Masjid and the Hindu proprietor of the Kailash Electric Stores and the Editor of "Sudarshan Chakkra" to show cause in the court of Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate why they should not be bound over in a sum of Rs. 2,000 each for maintaining the public peace."—A.P.

FALL OF FRANC

EFFECT ON THE BOURSE

ANGRY SCENES IN PARIS

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—The shopkeepers are reluctant to sell goods owing to the fall of the franc. One angrily told a customer who complained that his order had been incorrectly carried out that he would take the goods back rather than correct the mistake, as goods were now worth twice the price cpaid, when the order was given. People are laying in large stocks of clothing furniture and coal. There is a boom in motor cars and other articles that do not depreciate. Preference for investment in foreign securities is becoming more marked on the Bourse and at the banks.—Reuter's Special.

"A BAD POLITICAL"

LORD WILLINGDON ON HIS VERSATALITY

LONDON, July 22.

There was a distinguished company at the Savoy Hotel for Canada Club dinner to Lord Willingdon including the Duke of Connaught, who presided. Mr. Amery, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Reading, the Maharajah of Alwar and Lord Sinha.

The Duke of Connaught congratulated Canada on the appointment of Lord Willingdon who was a man of ripe experience, genial and straight and with all the characteristics of a English gentleman.

BAD POLITICAL.

Lord Willingdon in reply, said when he was invited to take the Governor-Generalship of Canada, he felt that some might be anxious lest his early political activities would make his views and actions rather partisan in character. In order to reassure such he recalled that Oxford Government made him Governor of Bombay, Lloyd George Coalition Government made him Governor of Madras, Macdonald Labour Government created him a Viscount and the Conservative Government had appointed him Governor of Canada,—a record which probably showed that he must have been extremely a bad party political. (Laughter).—Reuter's Special.

LORD WILLINGDON HONOURED.

LONDON, July 22.

The King invested Lord Willingdon with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.—Reuter's Special.

WALLSEND BYE-ELECTION.

LABOUR VICTORY

LONDON, July 22.

The Wallsend bye-election due to resignation of Sir Patrick Hastings has resulted as follows: Miss Margaret Bondfield (Laboor) 18,866, Howard (Conservative) 9,839 and Curry (Liberal) 4,000.—Reuter.

KING'S FAREWELL TO INDIAN ORDERLY OFFICER

LONDON, July 22.

The King to-day bade farewell to Major F. M. Matthews, one of the King's Indian Orderly Officers, upon his return to India.—Reuter's Special.

SERVICE IN MEMORY OF GERTRUDE BELL

LONDON, July 22.

The service at St. Margaret's Church Westminster in memory of Miss Mertrude Bell which was conducted by Canon Carnegie assisted by Dean of Westminster was attended by large and distinguished congregation including members of the deceased family, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Baron and Lady Lloyd, representatives of Government of Iraq, Sir Henry MacMahon, Sir Denison Ross, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sir Percy Cox, Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir Ronald Storrs and Sir John Salmond.—Reuter's Special.

ARMED DACOITY.

17 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

CHICKBALLAPUR, July 22.

Soma Reddi and 16 others were committed to the Sessions to-day after a protracted investigation by the Special First Class Magistrate in connexion with a mid-night armed dacoity case in which 40 members of the Vaddar community of Caddappa District are alleged to have been concerned. Nineteen of these were arrested and charged by the Mysore Police under Sections 395 and 457 I.P.C. Descending from the top of a hill near Yanydala village at midnight the gang marched to the village with torches and sticks, entered the house of Madappa, a wealthy landlord and after torturing the inmates made off with jewellery and money valued at over Rs. 4,000.—A.P.

Inspector Searle of the Bangalore City Reserve Force was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and released pending completion of the magisterial inquiries into the conduct of the police in firing on the mill hands, in connection with the Binny Mill coolies' strike. Aminulmulk Mirza Mohamed Ismail, the Dewan toured round the mill-area and made kind inquiries of the bereaved families.—A.P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

APPEAL TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS.

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

MAULANA MAZHAR--UL--HAQUE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haque writes in the Anniversary number of the "Searchlight":

God is Love.

Love is God.

The power of Love is great. It is greater than all that the human imagination has ever conceived or can ever conceive.

All the beneficent forces of nature and spirit are created, guided and controlled by Love.

The power of Love is unfathomable. It is infinite.

To deny Love is to deny God.

Hatred, revenge and intolerance are evil and evil can never be of God.

These passions were created simply to show the heavenly beauty of Love by way of contrast, also for the development of man.

Man must rise from the lowest to the highest, from the bestial to the angelic state:

This is the decree of God.

Philosophy supports it, Science proves it and Religion affirms it.

That One lay in the bosom of unborn,
And all created beings rested in it.
—The Rig Veda.

So God created man in his own image
—The Bible

And breathed into him of His spirit.
—The Quoran.

If these inspirationally divine messages are true—and who, except the thoughtless and the reckless, can take the responsibility of saying that they are not—then man, the quintessence of God's work on this earth, has a spark of divine in him.

Then why disfigure God's work by introducing ugly and evil passions.

Out of His great, all-pervading and all-embracing Love God created all His creatures. He created men and denominations and creed. All men are His children, equally loved by Him. Preferences and discriminations are of men and not of God. God is infinite mercy and eternal justice.

In the scheme of the Supreme Wisdom there is one law which is all pervading. This is the law of unity in diversity. Diverse paths lead to one goal. Diverse ways point to one truth. The law of unity in diversity holds good in all things, natural and supernatural, and is the very essence of the truth of all opinions, secular and religious.

Diversity is obvious, unity is not apparent. One has to search for unity to find it in diversity.

God in His wisdom did not decree a dead uniformity in worship. He knows the innermost feelings of a man's heart. He hears the ringing of the church bells. He listens to the blowing of conch shells in temples and He accepts the call of the Muazzin from the minarets of a mosque. Is it not blasphemous to urge that the all loving Father refuses to hear the prayers of one of His beloved creatures simply because they are not couched either in Sanskrit or Arabic, Hebrew or English or because they are not in any particular form?

Is it not straining a point against truth to assert that the Divine mind is enamoured of forms and does not care for the essence of things?

O! Muslims why do you object to the Hindus playing music before your mosques? Do you really think that you are pleasing Allah by preventing His creatures from worshipping Him in their own ways? If Allah had thought in His wisdom that all his creatures should worship Him in one form, He would have decreed it so. No, if you think coolly you will find that God in his infinite mercy has ordained that His different peoples should worship Him in different ways. His works are displayed in diverse forms and patterns. They are not monotonous and yet they show His unity in all this diversity. Oh! be reasonable and listen to reason. Refrain from futile and irreligious obstructions and do not bring down displeasure of your God upon your head.

And O! Hindus! do not flatter yourself that you are advancing the cause of Hinduism by this insistence on playing music before mosques.

By so doing you are simply preventing your Muslim brethren from offering prayers to their God in their own way and by beating drums before their mosques you are disturbing them in their prayers and thereby annoying and offending them.

You do not realize that to satisfy temporary temper you are losing the distinctive characteristic of Hinduism—the characteristic of toleration—and that you are throwing your religion into the melting pot of aggressive materialism. Think and ponder well over what you are doing. Your triumph would be momentary and ephemeral. It cannot last long. The damage to your religion would be permanent and irretrievable. The beauty, purity and strength of your religion will be gone. Civil Right!!! Yes. Recently a great Hindu leader—great in his sacrifices, in his services and in his love for the Motherland—exhorted his Hindu audience to stand up for their civil right. Civil right is there and no one can deny this right to any one claiming it. If any one denies it, there are the rulers of the country to enforce it. But there are implications in this assertion of civil right which must, on deeper consideration, be unbearable to the Hindus.

The Hindus are forging a formidable weapon, which will be more effective in the hands of the opponents—whoever they may be—than in their own. A time will come, and that at no distant date, when the Hindus will bitterly regret all this talk of civil right and then they would be utterly helpless to ward off the blows which will fall upon them.

The law of Civil right is a man made law and is being changed from day to day. The law of Love is God-made law and is eternal. Civil rights cannot solve these vexing questions, but Love can. We have to approach them in brotherly, loving and religious spirit.

BETTER COUNSELS PREVAIL

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS RETURN TO CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Congress members of the Calcutta Corporation met this evening at the Mayor's room and decided to drop the question of the Pir Burial. The other matter of importance decided was the question of resignation of Muslim councillors. It is understood that, out of the fifteen members who had resigned from the Corporation twelve intend to again join that body on next Wednesday, when charges against the Deputy Mayor will be formulated. The Pir Burial question will be allowed to lapse as Mr. Razzaque, who has given notice of a resolution asking the Corporation to rescind its former resolution for exuming the interned body of the Pir will be absent.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

30 ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Burrabazar presented a decidedly brighter appearance to-day. The situation has considerably improved and with the exception of a solitary case of stabbing in Mechuabazar Street in which a Hindu pedestrian was the victim. No incidents of a serious nature were reported up to six o'clock in the evening. The injured man in this instance was removed to the Medical College Hospital. About 30 arrest, were made as a result of last night's rounding up in North Calcutta.—A. P.

AN INCIDENT OF CALCUTTA RIOT

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The City Coroner and a jury this evening held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Hamid Ali, aged thirty, who was found dead with a gunshot wound in Mirzapur Street on the night of the 16th instant. Evidence showed that on the receipt of information from Mr. Justice Mukerji that his house in Mirzapur Street had been attacked by a Mahomedan crowd, the police went there and the Sergeants began to disperse the crowd. While the police were thus engaged the deceased attacked a European sergeant with an iron spur. An armed sepoy seated in the police van noticed it and fired at the assailant who fell down with the spur in his hand. The jury returned the following verdict. Death was due to the deceased being shot by Sepoy, Dewan Sing, in execution of his duty and the latter was justified in doing so.—A. P.

CALCUTTA COUNCILLOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Councillor Suleman of the Calcutta Corporation, has been arrested by the police on a charge of ordering an assault on police constable of the Goonda Department during the Moharrum disturbances. He has been enlarged on bail.—Free Press.

MOHURRUM AT AGRA.

AGRA, July 22.

Under the personal supervision of the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, Khan Sahib Shaikh Niaz Mohamad, Magistrate, First Class and Khan Saheb Imtiaz Mohamad Khan, City Kotwal, the Moharram celebrations were brought to a close at "Karbara" Agra without any unpleasant incident.—A.P.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Alan Cobham left for Calcutta at 8 a.m.—A. P.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Alan Cobham alighted on Hooghly at three minutes past three this afternoon at Bally. —A.P.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN ITS PROGRESS.

NOMINATION--A NECESSARY EVIL.

GOVERNOR OPENS POONA CONFERENCE

POONA, July 23.

The Local Self-Government Conference was opened this noon by H. E. the Governor in the Council Hall, Poona. Over 500 delegates were present, prominent among them being Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Rao Bahadur Pai, Mr. Horniman, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Sir Haroon Jaffer, Mr. B. B. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Apte, Khan Bahadur Cooper, Dewan Bahadur Dadubhai Desai, Dewan Bahadur Godbole and Professor Kale. A large number of executive officers of the local boards and municipalities was present.—A. P.

GOVERNOR OPENS CONFERENCE.

The Governor in opening the Conference of the Local Boards and Municipalities in Poona said:—"The fact that a Conference of this nature is now needed to discuss the various important matters contained in the agenda of this Conference is a proof, in my opinion, of the rapid advance in Local Self-Government which has taken place during the past few years in this Presidency; of the growing interest taken by the members of the local bodies in the conduct of their affairs; and of the need which they feel for mutual discussion of the various problems in local administration which they are called upon to solve.

I understand that this Conference owes its inception to my valued colleague and Minister, Sir Ghulam Husain, who has held the portfolio of Local Self-Government for nearly six years. Prior to this, conferences of Presidents of the District Local Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency have been held by him on one or two occasions, and the success of these smaller conferences has led to the summing of this wider Conference which is attended, I am glad to learn, by delegates from all the Municipalities and Local Boards in the Presidency and also by representatives of Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees, and a limited number of visitors, who have been invited on account of their well-known interests in the various activities of Local Government.

HISTORY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The progress of Local Self-Government in this Presidency presents a subject of great interest. Up to 1850, Local Self-Government, as it is now understood, was practically non-existent. Under Act XXXVI of that year, the first step was taken to establish Municipal Committees in the larger towns, the members of which were entirely nominated by Government, and in the same year some semi-voluntary funds were raised in the Districts for local improvements such as schools, roads, and dispensaries. The next step was taken in 1865, when the Sind Local Funds Act was passed, enabling Government to levy a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue in Sind. The same provision was made applicable to the Presidency under the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869. For ten years or more after the passing of this Act, little further progress was made in the development of Local Self-Government. We then come to the period which may be regarded as having given birth to the forms of local Self-Government as we now know them, namely the Vice royalty of Lord Ripon, who issued his well-known and very important Resolution on this subject on the 18th May 1882.

A RAPID PROGRESS.

The Government of Bombay, which has so often led, and still so often leads, the way in the path of progress, had already in 1879 passed a Municipal Act empowering them to establish municipalities on a partly elective basis, and authorising these bodies to levy taxes; and in pursuance of the policy laid down by Lord Ripon's Government, a further Municipal Act was passed in 1884, raising the elective element in municipalities to one half. In the same year, the Bombay Local Boards Act was passed, under which District and Taluka Local Boards were constituted on a partly elective basis, with the Collector as ex-officio President of the District Local Board, and the Sub-Divisional Officer, or the Mamlatdar, as the ex-officio President of the Taluka Local Board. By these two Acts, the foundations of Local Self-Government were laid, and when we consider that within the space of 42 years Local Self-Government has developed as it has done, I think all will agree that, in comparison with the growth of similar institutions in other countries, the progress in the Bombay Presidency has been indeed rapid. In 1915, however, a real advance was begun, on the recommendations of the Lawrence Committee, which led up steadily, through various steps, including the passing of the Village Panchayat Act in 1920, to the Local Boards Act and the Primary Education Act passed in 1923, which have constituted the District Local Boards and the Taluka Local Boards as the authorities controlling the various activities such as education, medical relief, communications, etc., which vitally affect the every-day life of the rural population of the Presidency.

During the course of the various tours which I have made in all the Divisions of the Presidency and in Sind, nothing has impressed me more than the great part which is already played by the local bodies in the general administration of the Presidency, and I have been struck by the work which they are doing for the health, safety and convenience of the public. The time is now drawing near when these bodies will be called upon to take a yet greater share in the administration than they are doing already. As you all know, the transfer of control over primary education to the local authorities is now an accomplished fact in nearly all districts, and it will be completed in all of them in the near future. The Major Municipalities' Act, which has recently received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, has created a new and important class of Municipalities invested with much greater powers and responsibilitiesi than were given to them under the District Municipal Act, which still controls the working of the Minor Municipalities. The amendment of the latter Act, so as to give wider powers to the smaller Municipalities also, is under consideration. The recent amendment of the Bombay City Municipal Act, and the passing of the new City Improvement Trust Act, which has handed over to the Bombay City Municipality the control of the Trust, have greatly added to the powers and responsibilities of the Bombay Corporation.

I have already mentioned the important development of the District and Taluka Local Boards effected by the Local Boards Act of 1923. My Government have now under considehration the transfer of control over many of the roads and buildings, which have hitherto been classed as provincial, to the District Local Boards; and a special officer has recently been appointed to go into this question in consultation with those bodies. In addition to this, transfer of control over the dispensaries and vaccination in Local Board areas is now under discussion, and the recommendations of the Committee recently appointed to suggest means to improve the working of Village Panchayats are being considered by Government.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

All these wider activities will necessarily entail on the Municipalities, Local Boards and Panchayets, enhanced financial responsibility, and my Government are devoting their close attention to this question of Local Self-Government finance, which is one of the most difficult problems at present facing both Government and the local bodies themselves. I trust that, with these increased powers of control, the local bodies will be inspired with an increased sense of responsibility, and also with a desire for that independence from outside help which necessarily precedes independence from outside interference—the full attainment of which must depend on the development of a spirit of self-help among the citizens of the Municipalities, Local Boards areas, and villages, in which Panchayets are established. Government are ready to help, so far as they can, all those who help themselves, but I must warn you that there are limits to their capacities in regard to grants-in-aid. There is, and will be, an ever increasing necessity for local bodies to strive to develop to their full extent their own resources if they wish to effect many much needed improvements in water supply, drainage, and the other amenities of modern civilised life.

SIR GULAM HUSSAIN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address, Sir Ghulam Hussain, after cordially welcoming the delegates to the Local Self-Government Conference, explained the object of the Conference. He said that they had met there to consult together on various matters of interest to the local bodies, to devise measures for the further progress of their activities, to compare notes, to settle their doubts and difficulties, and to help one another in the solution of the manifold problems that confront local self-government in this province.

RECORD THAT BEATS EUROPE.

He then proceeded to take stock of their present position and said: "The franchise has been widened by the lowering of the electoral qualification. The elective element in the municipalities has been raised in almost all cases to a minimum of four-fifths of the total strength, and is in some cases considerably higher than that proportion. The minimum elective ratio in the local boards is now three-fourths of the whole body. Both municipalities and local boards have been given elected non-official presidents and vice-presidents. Under the new Major Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, officials are disqualified for the office of president and vice-president of the local bodies. Representation has been given to the depressed classes under the new statutes. Woman has been qualified not only for a vote but also for a seat on the local bodies. The sex has not been slow to take advantage of its new status, as there are no less than four ladies in the Bombay Corporation, which is, I believe, a record not beaten even in Europe. The disqualification not merely of political offenders but of all convicts have been removed after the expiry of their sentences. The local bodies have also been invested with much wider powers which greatly enlarge the scope of their activities. The statutes further permit of any local body being wholly elected. This power has been taken for use in suitable cases. For the present, however, nomination has been retained by Government in the interests of the people themselves. It is intended to secure representation to such minorities as are not returned by election, and also to adjust any disparity of representation between the various communities that may result from the elections."

"IN THE INTERESTS OF PEOPLE."

Referring to the criticism levelled at Government with regard to nomination, he said this criticism was not at all justified. "In the first place," he said, "it must be borne in mind that this power has been reserved by Government solely in the interests of the people themselves. Government in their capacity as guardian of the whole body politic are in duty bound to see to the fair representation of all important communities on the local bodies. Thus, it is nothing but proper that important minorities should be represented on the local bodies. But when they are not returned by election, they can only come in by nomination. Again, justice demands that there should be as little disparity as possible in the representation of the various communities on the local bodies. But if election has resulted in any serious inequality in their representation, the only way to redress the disparity is by means of nomination. That these are no idle pleas has been abundantly proved by experience, which shows that voting even in the leading cities proceeds along communal lines.

NOMINATION, A NECESSARD EVIL.

Nomination may be regarded as a necessary evil. But if Government admit the evil, their critics must equally admit the necessity. The irony of the situation lies in the fact that, though nomination is intended by Government mainly for the minorities and backward communities it is often sought even by the advanced classes. Thus, even in the more enlightened and progressive cities, there is a constant demand for nomination from all quarters representing the various communities in those places. When, therefore, there is a demand for nomination from all sections of the people themselves, including the advanced classes, the blame for retaining it cannot fairly be laid at the door of Government. Government have nothing to gain by reserving this power and nothing to lose by surrendering it, as the proportion of nomination is much too small to serve any effective purpose of theirs. Nor have they any object of their own in view. Government are only concerned about the people themselves, who still seem to need it and to want it. The reason for its necessity is to be found in the fact that not only are the people themselves divided into communities whose interests conflict at many points, but even the communities themselves are further split up into advanced and backward classes who do not consider their interests safe enough in the hands of those who did not plain facts of the case. These are the plian facts of the case, and we must face them squarely. For we may deplore facts as much as we like, but it is not wise to ignore them.

The only hope in Sir Ghulam Hussain's opinion seemed to lie in the process of time and enlightenment. "With the wider diffusion of the education amongst the masses and an improvement in the relations between the various communities resulting in increased mutual trust and good will, the day should not be distant when there will no longer be any need for the protection of any community by Government. But that day is not yet, and till it comes we must possess our souls in patience the while, each one of us at the same time striving as far as lies in his power to hasten its advent."

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. SERVICE.

He then referred to a proposal that had often been made before, namely, the formation of a local self-government service. The existence of a separate cadre for the local bodies would, in his opinion, greatly conduce to their efficient administration. This question was referred to the local bodies for opinion, and the majority were opposed to the scheme. Some of them were not disposed to surrender their power of appointing and controlling their own employees whom they paid themselves. Further, practical difficulties in the working of the scheme were also apprehended. The various local bodies pay their servants according to their own means. This, it was feared, would result in difficulties in the distribution of the employees among the local bodies. On the other hand, the advantages of the proposed system were many and great. At present, each local body had its own service which was necessarily restricted to its own resources and incapable of expansion ,and was therefore, unable to attract and retain good men. Then, there was no fixity of tenure, nor continuity of service in the event of transfer, nor uniformity in pension or provident fund or gratuity. All these drawbacks would be removed by the establishment of a general cadre of services for all the local bodies. This was, therefore, a question for this conference to consider.

Continuing, he said, "Another suggestion that is often made is the institution of a Local Government Board. A great deal of misunderstanding, however, prevails in this matter. An analogy is sometimes drawn between this proposed body and the Local Government Board in England. But that analogy is based on false premises. The Local Government Board in England is really not a popular body at all, but an official organisation under the Minister in charge with a large inspecting staff. It thus works through a paid agency, and power is centralised in the Ministry. The main objections to the formation of such a Board in this country are the official character of the body and the need for additional establishment. The first objection is one of principle in that the proposal is opposed to the present policy of the increased association of the people with the administration of their local affairs; and the second objection is one of practice in that the proposal is not feasible in the financial conditions of the present time.

On the other hand, the system at present in force has much to recommend it, and has its parallel in many other countries. It has the two great merits of economy and efficiency. The work is carried on through the officers of Government, an agency which costs the local bodies nothing. This very circumstance, however, appears to be the great bugbear which obsesses the minds of so many. It should, however, give no cause for apprehension. The powers conferred on the Collectors and the Commissioners in regard to the local bodies are not of a final or arbitrary character, but are amenable to the control of the people through their representative in the person of the Minister.

The main question before them, however, was that of finance. "The financial condition of most of the local bodies is anything but satisfactory. Since the provincialisation of finances, all the recurring and non-recurring grants that were given to the local bodies by the Government of India have stopped. Now any help to the local bodies must come from the Provincial Government. But the financial position of the Provincial Government themselves is far from strong. The Meston Award has hit us very badly. Though this province is largely industrial, it receives no share of the Income Tax to which it greatly contributes. This Award has created an embarrassing position for the Local Government, and the latter have been straining every nerve to get that Award revised. Further, the sources of revenue that are allotted to the local bodies under the Government of India Act are very limited in scope and not susceptible of much expansion. Any other taxes that the local bodies may desire to levy are negatived on the ground that they affect either the Provincial or the Imperial revenues. These are limitations imposed by statute, and are very cramping to the activities of the local bodies. At the same time, the demand for extra services, conveniences and amenities from the local bodies is steadily on the increase. The local bodies are thus compelled to depend more and more on assistance from Government. But with the large and growing demands on the provincial revenues, the difficulty of making such contributions is felt by Government in ever increasing degree."

Referring to the suggestion that is sometimes made to replace grants-in-aid by the partial assignment of certain expanding sources of revenue, he said, this question was considered by Government, but was dropped in the interests of the local bodies themselves. "The two sources of income that are likely to be suggested for assignment are Excise and Land Revenue. Excise is a broken reed to rely upon with the insistent and growing demand for total prohibition on the part of the people. This source of revenue is thus liable to dwindle, and may ultimately cease altogether. The assignment of a portion of it to the local bodies may, therefore, do them more harm than good. The other head suggested is Land Revenue. But this again depends on the caprice of the rains in the presidency and on the vagaries of the river in Sind. This source of income too is, therefore, unstable and unsuitable as a means of assistance to the local bodies."

Another suggestion that has been made is to give grants to the local bodies on the basis of a certain proportion of their expenditure. This would again benefit the richer bodies more than the poorer. The local boards in the presidency are already getting a contribution from Government at the rate of two to one of their total expenditure. But they were not satisfied with this, and asked for a larger amount. Government, therefore, appointed a Committee to consider the question, and the recommendations of that body are under the consideration of Government. One of the proposals of that Committee is that, subject to the reservation of the datum line in regard to education, Government should pay the local boards two rupees to every rupee of the latter's expenditure. The report of that body is receiving the attention of Government.

Another suggestion he would make was that larger recourse should be had to loans as a means of financing schemes of any magnitude or duration; for Loan was the most appropriate means of financing works which were designed to give service for a considerable period. It was but fair that the burden of such projects should be shared by future generations who would also reap the fruits of them. These loans would afford the people scope for private investment in their own cities, and would give them a real stake in the prosperity of their native cities, and a very live interest in the financial administration of the local bodies.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING OFFICERS.

DEBATE ON RESOLUTIONS.

POONA, July 23

There were seven resolutions on the agenda. Resolution No. 5 was taken first, and was moved by Mr. A. Master. It ran thus:—

"This Conference resolves that it is desirable to found a Local Self-Government Institute."

While moving the resolution, the speaker referred to the Conference held in Poona in 1917 of the same character. The speaker preferred Poona to Bombay for being the headquarters of the said Institute, as the former was a centre in close touch with the rural areas.

After Mr. Master's speech, there was a clamour in the House for carrying on the proceedings in vernacular, and in response to the desire, the President asked Mr. S. R. Bhagawat, Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality, to explain the speech made by the mover in Marathi. After Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

STRICTURES AT RECKLESS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT PASSED BY THIN HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Friday, Dr. K. E. Padachanji presiding, in the absence of the President, further discussion took place on the Retrenchment Committee's report. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy had moved the adoption of the report and Dr. Viegas had moved an amendment approving and recordeing the report, and asking the Committee to expedite their report on the question of administrative reforms placed before them by the Retrenchment Adviser and submit proposals for any further retrenchment, wherever possible. There was a second amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta approving the report and asking the appointment of various committees to give effect to the proposals contained in the report.

Mr. A. T. Janai said it would have been better to discuss the question, when the House was fuller, as many members were absent owing to its being an odd day appointed for the meeting. He moved that the discussion be adjourned to a future date.

The motion was lost when put to vote.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said they would be well advised in supporting Mr. Jamnadas' amendment. He thought their low charges might well be curtailed, as they were spending too much in this regard. He was of the opinion that there could be further savings in the Schools Committee's expenditure if their money was spent in a better manner. Again he complained that in spite of the Municipal staff for looking after the milk supply of the city there had been no improvement in it. The Research Bureau proposed to be appointed ought not to consist of officials of the Corporation only, but they must have outsiders on it, so that they could bring in new ideas.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, speaking with diffidence, said he commended the idea of the formation of executive committes, as at present all the executive power was created in one person and that was the Commissioner, the Corporation being only a deliberative body. By having committees the executive power would be shared by the Corporation. The report had suggested the formation of ward officers, but he would suggest that the civic sense of the people should be developed more fully. At present the public were more or less isolated from this House and he, therefore, wanted more work from the different ward representatives for the purpose of getting into touch with the public. He asked for the formation of ward committees and councils and these, he said, must meet every alternate Sunday and enquire into the grievances of their particular wards. Mr. Byramji had complained that new members wanted swimming baths and play grounds which would all mean additional taxation. But, said the speaker, the eople were entitled to amenities. What had the Corporation done during its existence for the last 40 years? Certainly their work should not be confirmed merely to road-sweeping and the supply of water! They ought to create a civic sense among the people and make life worth living. If it was necessary to have additional taxation then they must have it but they must allow the people to make their lives more worth living.

RECKLESS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SEQUEL.

Mr. B. T. Desai said after 15 years they had come to something which was very definite, and there were concrete proposals for retrenchment. But unless there was greater retrenchment there could be no proposals for a decrease in general taxation. The greater portion of their debt was due to their reckless development schemes, as these extravagant schemes were put into operation without proper checks or enquiries. Mr. Byramji had complained, he said, of extravagance, but he asked why did Mr. Byramji support the giving of addresses to every incoming Viceroy and Governor in the Corporation's present straitened financial circumstances, and why did Mr. Boman Behram want them to give financial assistance to this and that institution or officer.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said as far as actual retrenchment was concerned the report was most disappointing. A member of the Municipal staff had offered to make a reduction of 15 lakhs, but they had appointed an outsider in the expectation of better results. But, owing to the too great attention paid to the susceptibilities of the municipal executive their expectations were not realised. While the lower staff was treated most indiscriminately the higher staff was left untouched. He feared that a lot of jobbery was going on in the Corporation, and people who did not deserve were provided with jobs needlessly and in many cases higher salaries were given them. The present Commissioner had turned down two such proposals of Mr. Clayton for more expenditure in this direction. Whereas formerly they had two or three engineers, now they had dozens of such officers and it was a ridiculous thing that their Executive Engineer who had to look after the whole city was paid less than their Development Engineer who had merely to collect rents etc. Was it necessary to have this department for the purpose of providing a job for Mr. Mackison? Now that the Improvement Trust had been taken over by the Corporation was it not time that they did away with the Development Department of the Corporation? They had retained Mr. Mackison, who was absolutely useless, and got rid of 700 sweepers who were so essential for the proper sanitation of the city and was it not ridiculous he asked? It was outrageous that the Retrenchment Adviser and the Committee should have failed to notice the Kasheji Bridge bungle, the storm water drain bungle, and the King Edward Hospital bungle all of which had cost them lakhs of rupees more than was estimated for. He warned them that he had not come there merely to flatter the Retrenchment Adviser and the Committee, but to criticise it.

At this stage the Chairman told Mr. Nariman that he had exceeded his time limit and would give him only two minutes more.

MR. NARIMAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. Nariman said it was ridiculous that an important discussion on such a subject should be shut out on mere technical objections. Continuing he said before they could effect real retrenchments they must stop this underground drain. He then referred to the needless legal expenses incurred by the Commissioner to defend his subordinates, which Mr. Nariman wanted to put a stop to at once.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Nariman then moved an amendment

1. That the matter be referred back to Retrenchment Committee to consider the following and report:—(a) Whether in view of the fact that the Corporation has decided not to enter into any fresh schemes of development but only to complete the scheme already undertaken, it is necessary to continue and maintain the Special Development Department of the Municipality with a special engineer at its head (b) To make concrete proposals to transfer and for amalgamate the various activities and functions of that department to (1) the Executive Engineer's Department, (2) the Roads Department or (3) to the Improvement Trust. (c) What will be the annual saving of the recurring expenditure by the abolition of that special department.

2. The report be sent back to the Committee with a request to consider in greater detail Part II of the Report and make concrete proposals and suggestions with regard to the recommendations made therein paying particular attention, and making special reference, to Chapter XI, Control of Loan Works Expenditure; to make definite proposals with regard to past commitments and future policy.

3. To make some concrete proposals to curtail the annual recurring legal expenses incurred by Municipality suggesting necessary amendment to Sec. 117 of the Municipal Act.

4. A Vigilance and Investigation Committee be formed consisting of four members of the Corporation and a permanent officer called "The Vigilance and Investigation Officer" to keep an effective check and control over the various departments with a view to detect and prevent frauds, misappropriation, pilfering and misapplication of Municipal funds and property, including cases of bribery and corruption. The Commissioner be requested to cooperate with and give all facilities to the said Committee and the officer in carrying out the above duties and functions.

RULED OUT.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order as he said it was in the form of a speech.

Mr Nariman said before ruling it out of order he should have been given an opportunity of explaining.

The Chairman said he had already given his ruling and Mr. Nariman could not speak on it again.

Mr. Nariman said he would move an adjournment of the House, in the circumstances. He had never expected that a veteran member of the Corporation would take an attitude like this. Simply because he (Dr. Dadachanji) was a member of the Retrenchment Committee. He did not want any criticisms of his doings in the Committee. He asked the House whether it was a fair treatment of a member who wanted to prove the whole situation.

Dr. Batliwalla asked whether the motion was in order.

The Chairman again ruled it out of order.

Mr. Nariman: Can you not allow me to move an adjournment?

The Chairman: You can move it at the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALISTS WALK OUT.

The Chairman thereby called upon the next speaker, Mr. Boman Behram to speak, and Mr. Nariman, together with other members of the Municipal Nationalist Party walked out of the Hall. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. R. K. Vaidya, however, refused to follow the Party and remained in the Hall.

This withdrawal of the Nationalists, except the two members, barely left quorum for the meeting and after some further discussion the original motion was adopted, the amendments being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 23.

Razmak, Miller, Aden
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Naringa, Prince, Calcutta.
Vigo, Temperton, Hull.
Aungben, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.

Razmak, Miller, Aden.
Wildenfels, Kloppenburg, Hamburg.
Cape St. Martin, Wilson, Jamnagar.

LOADING.

July 23.

Steamer C/Christiania for Calcutta.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Zorilla for Calcutta.
Steamer Ozarda for Rangoon.
Steamer Mantola for London.
Steamer Vigo for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, July 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 28/7, N Y Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.
3 Mantola, 5453, Karachi, 27/7, M M and Co.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 23/7, L E Edwards Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 24/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Rajput, 3391, Rangoon N F, Turner Morrison and Co.
7 Wartenfels, 3766, Karachi, 28/7, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Mundra, 4461, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
9 Vigo, 3243, Dunkirk, 31/7, J Finlay and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste 1-8, L T & M Italiana.
13 Zembra, 2823, Dunkirk, 24/7, T Morrison & Co.
15 Nile, 5260, New York, 27/7, Volkart Bros.
BPS Razmak, 4937, Aden, 24/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Keith, 3557, Galle, 27/7, James Finlay and Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F., 27/7, Graham Trading Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 28/7, M M and Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 23/7, M M and Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 23/7, O S Kaisha.
6 Ozarda, 3038, N F N F, M M and Co.
9 Cape St. Martin, 3597, Jamnagar, 24/7, Graham Trading Co.
10-11 Surada, 3382, Karachi, 26/7, M M and Co.
12-13 Gandara, 3190, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Garmula, 3234, Calcutta, 24/7, M M and Co.
K Takliwa 3742, N F, N F, M M and Co.
L/M Varela, 1932, N F, N F, M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

July 23.

S S Pilsna for Trieste :—1 bale cow hides, H M Halini and Co; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Venice :—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Zembra for Hull :—2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rawalpindi for London :—4000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 62 cases goat skins, Nizamiuddin and Co; 8 bundles lamb skins, Allen Bros and Co Ltd; 440 cwts niger seed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles :—2 cases goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

S S Tarantia for Antwerp :—75 tons tin chippings, J G Sheth.

For Ghent :—165 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk :—500 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 2500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

For Rotterdam :—110 cwts linseed cake, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 370 cwts linseed oil cakes, L Ebramji.

S S Nile for New York :—1 package cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co; 1 cwt dried beef guts, D Abraham and Son's Shipping Agency; 100 cwts gum karaya, S Chapsee and Co; 100 cwts dill seed, S Mody and Co; 10 cwts sheep casings, M H Dehdusti; 20 cwts gum olibanum, E Virji and Co.

For Philadelphia :—101 casks goat skins, H M Halim and Co; 1 case cotton prints, Pohoomull Bros.

S S Mantola for Dunkirk :—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam :—4000 cwts mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Hamburg :—81 cwts turmeric, K Habib and Co; 20 bales cotton fly, M Laduk; 74 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

For Antwerp :—50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg :—100 cwts dry casein, L Ebrahimji.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi :—100 bags cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe :—20 bales cotton, Ali Bros; 800 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, S Purshottam; 295 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 401 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 109 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai :—50 bales cotton, S Joharmull; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki :—100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Yokkaichi :—200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka :—202 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Nagoya :—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong :—3 cwts hippo teeth, M Vally; 300 cwts old buffalo pickers, D H Bharucha.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Continued from previous page).

Bhagwat had spoken in Marathi, the resolution was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

RAO BAHADUR CHITALE'S RESOLUTION.

Rao Bahadur Chitale moved the second resolution, the preamble of which he dropped, and consequently three parts of his resolution were split up into three different resolutions. Of these the first was put forward, and after many changes made therein it came to be formed as thus :—

"The General Body of all the Local Boards should confine itself to (a) the inunciation of politics, (b) framing of the budgets, (c) provision of adequate funds and large decentralisation of its powers to committees."

The resolution, after being duly seconded, was strongly opposed by several delegates and especially by the non-Brahmins on communal grounds.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Rao Bahadur Chitale gave a reply to the objections raised by several speakers. His resolution put to vote was lost by an overwhelming majority. Rao Bahadur Chitale moved his second resolution, which ran as follows :—

"The permanent servants should only be removeable on a substantive majority vote varying from three-fourth to four-fifth of the total number of members."

In the course of his speech Rao Bahadur Chitale observed that at present there was no permanence to the Service, with the result that servants were mere birds of passage. He did not want them to be dismissed by a catch vote. The Chief Officer, Rao Bahadur Chitale continued, spent his energies in creating parties and petty parties in order to safeguard his post. This evil could be stopped only by a measure like this.

The resolution was seconded by Rao Bahadur Dabholkar of Bombay. A number of amendments were moved suggesting that the proportion of members necessary for the removal of permanent members should be changed, varying from one-half to two-third.

After a lengthy discussion the Chairman proposed that this problem should be referred to all local bodies in the Presidency, and the suggestion was approved of by the House.

The third resolution of Rao Bahadur Chitale was also decided to be referred to the local bodies.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING.

Rao Bahadur Thakaram Kapilram moved the following resolution :—

"This Conference is of opinion that facilities should be provided for training officers for Local Government Service in its different branches. A diploma should be given to those who complete the course of training, and only those who hold this diploma should be eligible for appointment as executive officers under Councils and Boards. The Service should be so graded as to give those who enter it fair prospects of promotion and opportunities from lesser to higher bodies step by step."

Various objections were taken to the proposition on the ground that there were the Government and various other institutions where necessary training was given to the officers, and, therefore, there was no necessity for a special arrangement.

Mr. S. R. Bhagawat of Poona pointed out the need of a special training in different branches, such as octroi, superintendents and others.

Mr. Saptarshi suggested that the required training should be provided for by the Government.

The amendment for postponing the first part of the resolution, as regards giving facilities for training of officers, should be referred to the Local Self-Government Institute, was put to vote and lost. The amendment for providing training by the Institute was put to vote and also lost.

Another amendment providing training by the Government was carried.

The second part of the proposition related to the formation of cadre. Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. Naik, and others spoke in favour of the resolution, while Mr. Pataljan, Dewan Bahadur Godbole and a few others opposed it for reasons of their own. The Minister made his position clear by saying that the problem was very serious; still the Government was entirely in the hands of the majority. The amendment that the question of cadre should be referred to the local bodies was put to vote and carried.

The House stands adjourned till Saturday 11 a.m.—Free Press.

LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

From to-morrow begins the Local Bodies' Conference organized by the Minister for Local Self-Government. Though, to all intents and purposes, this is sure to be a Government show, Mr. N. S. Paranjpe, the indefatiguable Secretary of the Local Bodies' Association formed at Cawnpore, had decided to take advantage of the Conference so far as possible by making it responsive to public feelings. He, therefore, held a public meeting on Wednesday last to consider the proposed resolutions of the Conference and got appointed a Committee previously to arrange what amendments were to be moved in the open Conference, and such other matters relating thereto. From all parts of the Presidency, representatives have come for the Conference, and Mr. Paranjpe by talking with them is doing his best to make the Conference as much more beneficial to the interests of local bodies as is possible, in th circumstances in which the Government have organised the Conference.

VICEROY AT NAGPUR

VISITS SEVERAL PLACES

NAGPUR, July 23.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Sir Montague Butler paid a surprise visit to the Government Normal School. He visited each class and observed with interest the work that was being done and gave a donation of one hundred rupees in commemoration of his visit to the school.

This morning the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor visited the agricultural college and farm at 7 a.m. He inspected the botanical laboratory where the director of agriculture showed him the improvement work in progress on the main staple crops and Mr. Dyer explained the problem of sub-divided holding in the rice tract. The Viceroy then visited the chemical laboratory where Dr. Annett showed him the soils of the province and some of the main problems under investigation and then proceeded to the college farmstead where the director of agriculture explained to him the local Indian implements and the principles on which improvements were being effected and showed him representative specimens of the livestock of the province and the breeding work in progress. He finally went on foot over a small portion of the Government farm and inspected the work in progress. The Viceroy expressed his satifaction at everything he saw.—A. P.

TANSA MAIN PIPE BURST.

PAREL DISTRICT FLOODED

Considerable excitement was caused in Parel on Friday noon when it was known that Tansa 48" main pipe had burst near Venus Cinema at about 11-30 a.m. all of a sudden. All the principal adjoining roads and streets were soon flooded with water but the vehicular and pedestrian traffic was very little affected.

The Municipal authorities came to know of the accident within half an hour of the accident. The repair work was undertaken at once; but looking to the great repair work, it appears that the repairs would not be completed before 11 a.m. this morning.

Although the accident occurred very near the reservoir of the Municipality, the Water Works Department could manage to maintain the usual supply of water all over the city. The cause of the burst is not yet known, but it is ascertained that it was not due to heat.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES CONGRATULATED

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Friday evening to congratulate the employees and ex-employees of the Bombay Municipality who gave evidence before the Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the alleged corruption among Municipal officers. Dr. G.V. Deshmukh presided. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Shivdas Champsey and Bhatt were among the speakers.

After the President and a few speakers had spoken, the President awarded gold medals and cash prizes.

A fuller report will appear in the next issue.

A deputation headed by Mr. T.B. Roy, M.L.C., representing the various mercantile associations in Bengal, waited on the Governor of Bengal on Friday afternoon on the question of trade difficulties on account of communal disturbances. The deputation prayed that immediate and stern measures be taken by the Government with firmness and impartiality, as has been expressed by the Viceroy, to put down rowdyism and restore peace and order.—F.P.L.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA FRAUD.

INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING

Dorabji Rustomji Gora the clerk of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. who is alleged to have misappropriated Government Securities valued at Rs. 1,78,000 belonging to the Central Bank of India Ltd. and who was remanded to police custody, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by Sub-Inspector A. Gani of the C. I. D. Mr. Gani stated that out of the Securities valued at Rs. 1,78,000, those valued at Rs. 80,000 were recovered from several banks by the Central Bank of India Ltd. But as further investigations were to be made, he applied for a further remand of the accused in police custody till August 6th.

The Magistrate passed orders granting the application.

15-MILE WALK.

BENGALI ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY

There is an interesting event down for decision to-morrow (Sunday). For some time past there was a movement afoot to encourage various forms of sport among the Bengali community in Bombay. Matters developed until a committee was formed with Mr. J. C. Maitra as President, and the outcome was the announcement of a walking race over fifteen miles. It was originally intended to throw the event open to all comers but on consideration it was decided to limit the entries only to the Bengali community with a view to encourage enthusiasm, the opinion being that it is yet early to enter upon any ambitious project. Everything has gone well owing to excellent arrangements and on Sunday forty-five competitors will face the starter at Santa Cruz. The race is due to commence at six o'clock in the morning and the competitors will complete the course outside the football stands on the Cooperage. Owing to the early hour, the President has arranged to accommodate the competitors for the night at Santa Cruz, a punctual start being thus assured. Mr. Maitra will be in charge of affairs and several other gentlemen have kindly consented to assist.

INSTITUTION FOR MARRIED INDIAN LADIES.

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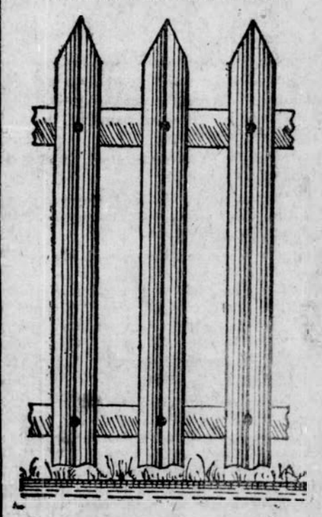

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C. P. NOTES

VICEROY'S VISIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 19.

The annual report for the year 1925-26 on Coins show that several coins of very ancient age have been discovered and acquired, which throw a flood of light on the art of coining in ancient India. Some of these coins are of the time of Malwa dynasty, Ahmad Shah Mughal, Shah Alam I and Farrukhsiyar, Akbar to Shah Jahan. One of these finds contains four beutiful types of Nizam Shah bin Humayun Shah Bahmani.

MUHARRAM FESTIVAL.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to maintain peace at the time of Ekadashi and Muharram festivals, which happen to fall on the same day. The District Superintendent has already issued a notice requiring persons who wish to take out procession to obtain license beforehand and to give particulars of the time and route of the intended procession. Besides this the police authorities are taking all precautions to arrange the processions of Ekadashi and Muharram in such a way that these processions may not be taken out at the same time and thus come in collision. The Hindus are being adviced not to take part in the Muharram festival because it is not consistent with their religious rites and causes unnecesary interference to Mahomedans in observing their festival. They are being requested not to move out of their houses and thus avoid any possible collision.

R. B. M. B. Kinkhede, Additional Judicial Commissioner, has dismissed the appeal preferred by Chaturvedi M. M. Pandey, ex. M.L.C., against his conviction and sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

Elaborate preparations are being made to give a fitting reception to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin. Streets are being repaired, drains are being cleaned, footpaths are being constructed, arches are being erected, and distinguished guests are coming here from moffasil. If only the rain god would spare us, the reception is bound to be striking. The garden party which will be given by "the citizens of C. P." in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies promises to be a grand affair.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, presided over by Dr. Moonje, held on the 15th instant, it was resolved to support the candidature of 5 out of 10 applicants for the C. P. Legislative and Assembly seats. The following are the names:—

Mr Pandurang Saoji (Non-Brahmin), for Nagpur-cum-Kamptee.

Mr. Atmaram Paramshetiwar (Non-Brahmin), Nagpur-Ramtek rural constituency.

Mr. Manikrao Nagorao Mankar Deshmukh (Non-Brahmin), for Katol Sauner and Umrer rural constituency.

Mr. R. R. Pathak (Non-co-operator), for Bhandara rural constituency.

Mr. Kali Charan Nanda Gowji (Depressed Class) for the seat to represent the 9 municipalities of Nagpur division.

Mr. Samiulla Khan for the seat of Muhammadan constituency.

Mr. Samiulla Khan has sent a letter of protest to the press contradicting the report that he is standing as a candidate on the Swarajist ticket. He says that he is standing as an Independent.

DEFAMATION SUIT

The revision appeal preferred by Dr. N. B. Khare against the acquittal of Mr. M G. Chitnavis, in the famous defamation case, came up for hearing before Mr. Hajlifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner. Dr. Hari Singh Gour, on behalf of Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, expressed his willingness to disown the defamatory article and express his regret. Mr. M. V. Abhyanker, on behalf of Dr. N. B. Khare pressed for the payment of actual cost amounting to Rs. 2,000. Dr. Hari Singh Gour asked for time to consult his client, Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, who is in France at this time. The judge granted time up to 23 instant.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of the post of the Chief Educational Officer for the Federated Shan States and the Governor has appointed Mr. E. G. N. Kinch to the post.—A.P.

The total number of casualties in connexion with the Moharrum disturbances in Calcutta have been, as far as Thursday, computed at 56. 27 Hindus and 29 Muslims Five Hindus and six Muslims died in the hospital.—Free Press.

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RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The action of the Government of Bombay in appointing a Retrenchment Officer in order to effect economies in its administration is indeed a very commendable one and therefore deserves support from all who have the welfare of this Presidency at heart. But the question of questions is, will the axe be employed in the right place or will it, like usual, be used against the poor subordinates. It is admitted on all hands that our administration is top-heavy and yet whenever Government thinks of effecting economies, it is the poor ill-paid subordinates and "menials" that are generally made the victims of its policy, whereas there is always found some pretex or the other for granting allowances to the already highly paid services. For instance, the Compensatory Allowance is a case in point. This allowance has been expressly granted since the last three years at certain stations like Bombay, Poona and Karachi on account of the high cost of living in those places, to the gazetted ranks only, while the non-gazetted people, the subordinates, are left to stew in their own juice. The latter have been appealing and appealing all these years and the only consolatory answer they have received from Government is that the matter is under consideration. Now, what can you think of an administration which permits such inequalities and is indifferent to the piteous wails of the needy. Who is in more need of an allowance, the man who draws a salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to 3,000 or the poor fellow who is struggling hard with a family on Rs. 100 to 300 or even less? Just imagine a large number of these highly paid officers drawing between Rs. 250 to 350 as Compensatory Allowance only, i.e., more than the pay of the average subordinate and you will soon realise what an injustice is being perpetrated. If men drawing big salaries need an allowance to meet the high cost of living, surely to goodness, no logic is required to prove its absolute necessity for the underdogs. The injustice is so obvious that it needs no further comment. Is it any strange therefore that most of the present-day subordinates are Bolshevists at heart. And why? Because they have been goaded on to it.

To come to the Retrenchment Officer. Mr. Shillidy is no doubt an able officer, but I am afraid he will succumb to higher influences and thus make the poor subordinates and "menial" staffs the victims of his axe, instead of wielding it in the right direction. However, I am writing this with the hope that it will catch his eye and that he will take a few tips to carry out his unpleasant task. The following are my suggestions:—

1. At present, we have four Executive Members of Council and three Ministers. My suggestion is to have two members and two Ministers only. This can easily be done, as formerly only three Executive Members, with the Governor managed the whole administration. See the amount of saving annually on this head alone.

2. The annual Exodus to the hills should be done away with. This is a sheer waste of public money. It may have been justified in the past, when the present-day conveniences and comforts of the plains were lacking, but to continue it still is to be blind to facts. Calcutta is seriously thinking of doing away with its Exodus and so are the other Provinces. Why should not Bombay do likewise? Besides, how do the other high officials, whose duties compel them to remain in the plains throughout, carry on? Or do the Secretariat tin-gods only need the cooler and higher atmosphere to do their work?

3. The P. W. D. or as it is popularly known, and rightly too, the Public Waste Department, should provide a large field for the use of Mr. Shillidy's axe. This is a Department, which will stand a lot of pruning and yet be none the worse for it. Our worthy M. L. C.'s are always very enthusiastic over the reduction in the Police and other grants, but never do they for a moment think of the enormous waste of public money in this squandering department. Rightly has it been called, the gold-mine of the public services, as even the lowest paid official can count upon a comfortable bank account within a few years' service. And who pays the piper all time? The public of course. Public buildings are erected with probably half the cost and the other half goes into the pockets of..well, I need not mention. Thus is public money squandered. I suggest that greater scrutiny be exercised in all P. W. D. affairs.

The above are some of the directions in which Mr. Shillidy could safely apply his pruning knife with the least possible inconvenience and I hope he will not hesitate to do so. At any rate, let him bear in mind that the state of the subordinates is bad enough, as it is, and to axe them would be to bring ruin and misery in their already bleak homes. You, who have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the poor on various occasions, will I am sure not fail us in this instance.—Yours, etc.

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is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

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An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

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NEW MODEL
WALL CLOCK

Best German make, gives correct time and the best decorative Wall Clock than all imported. The best opportunity

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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WHAT IS TELEPATHY?

HINDUS AND PINEAL GLAND

It has recently been asserted that some people occasionally possess the power of hearing broadcast music without the aid of a receiver, and this has once again brought to the fore the question of thought transference and its supposed similarity to wireless.

Even as far back as 1903, the "Daily Express" printed an account of thoughts having been transmitted under strict test conditions from London to Nottingham, and since then certain experiments performed by Lord Balfour and Professor Gilbert Murray have proved the existence of this faculty so conclusively that its study is no longer the object of supercilious smiles and explanations based on that over-elastic word "coincidence."

Just how it is possible for impression to pass from one mind to another without the intervention of any of the known senses has not, so far, been satisfactorily explained, though Orientals maintain that the pineal gland—a small body about the size of a cherry-stone, at the base of the brain—is the actual organ which is responsible for this and other experiences usually designated as "weird."

A SERIOUS FACT.

Whether or not their view is correct, it is certainly a curious fact that at many "post-mortems" on high-caste Hindus, who spend much of their time studying such subjects, the pineal gland has been found to be nearly twice the size of that belonging to the average European.

It is, consequently, the opinion of some that thought may be the cause of disturbances in the ether and that the pineal gland acts in a somewhat similar way to an ordinary wireless receiver when it picks up the impulses sent out by the broadcasting station. What would seem to add strength to this theory is that most cases of spontaneous telepathy occur with those between whom there is a strong bond of sympathy, in other words, those who are "tuned" to each other.

When definite experiments have been made with the idea of transmitting thought, they have been found most successful if the receiver—or percipient as he or she is usually called—is in a very passive state, while the agent, or sender, is concentrating strongly on the message to be sent. Although concentration is necessary, however, an effort of will is undesirable, and usually results in absence of success.

Not only have figures, numbers, and ideas been transmitted by this means, but also tastes, such as mustard in the mouth, pain caused by a prick in a certain part of the body, scents, heat, cold, feelings of fatigue, etc.

AMONG BIRDS AND INSECTS.

Birds, too, seem to have a strange telepathic form of control when they are flying in group, as few will be disposed to deny who have seen them all execute a sudden and intricate movement at precisely the same second without the slightest sign of confusion.

Even the insects possess some form of signalling which is quite unknown to us and an interesting experiment has been performed in this connection with a certain species of moth. A female was imprisoned in a box, and no matter where the box was placed, males of the species found it out, and clustered round it. When the female's antennae were removed the males ceased their visits.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES

The Government of India intend to open the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, Bihar and Orissa, on the 1st November 1926.

The School will provide high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology and will be open to students from all parts of India and Burma. It will award certificates in Coal Mining, Metalliferous Mining and Geology on the satisfactory completion of a three years' course and the diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering and Geology after a further year's course. All students will be required to reside in the hostel attached to the School.

Candidates for admission should be under 22 years of age and must have passed the Intermediate Science examination of an Indian University or an examination of an equivalent standard. Admissions will be made of the results of an entrance examination. Fifty students will be admitted to the School this year. A certain number of admissions will be reserved at the School for each Province, the remaining admissions being open to the best candidates without regard to domicile.

The Government of India have decided to award two scholarship each of Rs. 70 and Rs. 40 per mensem tenable at the school for three years.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

SEA ROMANCES.

SHIPS WITH FAMOUS NAMES.

"Lloyd's Register of Yachts" for 1926, which has just made its appearance, contains all that is to be known concerning yachts and yachting. True, the information is reduced to columns of figures, or at most a few terse words, but behind some of these cold figures lies a wealth of romance and adventure.

After the name "Cutty Sark" follow the words "ex-Mario de Amperio, ex-Ferreira, ex-Cutty Sark." In the succeeding columns are the facts that the ship was built at Dumbarton in 1869, and that now he hails from Falmouth, and is the property of Mr. W. H. Dowman.

Here compressed into a few words, is the life story of a famous clipper, the fastest vessel which thrashed through the "roaring forties" in the last glorious epoch of sails.

Women yacht owners are well represented in the register, and almost to a woman they are of British nationality. The honour of owning the largest yacht belonging to a woman falls to Mrs. Workman, whose "Nyria" is a vessel of 169 tons.

The most famous racing yatchswoman mentioned is Lady Kennedy, formerly Lady Constance Baird, who appears as the owner of the "Thistle," a six-metre international racing yacht. In 1924 Lady Baird, as she was then, took the "Thistle" to America, on board the "Aquitania," and sailed her in the races for six-metre boats in the British-America Cup contest.

The largest vessel on the register is the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," which is the property of the Admiralty. The biggest privately owned yacht is Mr. William Beebe's "Arcturus," a twin-screw oil-engined boat of 2,522 tons. Mr. Beebe, an American, whose chief interest is deep sea fishing, sailed in the "Arcturus" to the Sargasso Sea, where he discovered many new forms of submarine life.

Among royal owners King George is given pride of place, for he heads the list of owners with his "Britiannia, which has just been entirely re-rigged. The King of Spain owns more yachts than any other royal owner. He possesses one motor and two sailing vessels, and two sailing racers are building to his order at the moment.

Mr. Hilairae Belloc and Mr. Arnold Bennett represent letters among the owners. Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., the famous painter of ships, is the owner of three yachts, and Mr. Lewis Baumer black-and-white artist and etcher, appears in a new light as the owner of a vessel of twenty-two tons.

Yachts famous for their beauty or their appointments, or by reason of Westminster's "Flying Cloud," planned as one of the most luxurious vessels afloat, Lord Birkenhead's "Mairi," Mr. Henry Ford's "Sialia," and Mr. Pierpont Morgan's "Corsair."

OPEN LETTER TO SWARAJISTS & RESPONSIVISTS

The following is an open letter by some staunch Congressmen of Wardha, Hinganghat and other places to the Swarajist and Responsivists appealing them to bury their differences and present a united front at the forthcoming elections. They suggest a formula for the formation of a common party. The Congressmen of the province of C.P. and Berar should contest the general elections on the common card of continuous consistent and persistent obstruction with a view to prevent the very functioning of the Legislatures, if after the general elections at least four Legislative Councils in India secure a solid standing majority of Congressmen just like what the C. P. Legislative Council had, after the last general elections and if the Congress were to resolve to give a trial to this programme of obstruction in these four Legislative Councils. But if such a majority is not secured in the four Legislative Councils, then the Congress Party in the C.P. Legislative Council shall carry on its work according to the following items as fixed in the aforesaid resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee, viz:

(a) That the Congress Party in the C. P. Legislative Council shall throw out all proposals for Legislative enactments by which the Bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers.

(b) That the party shall move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of the national life and advancement of economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country.

(c) That the party shall take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenures and other advantages with regard to the rights of the landlords and generally to protect the rights of labour agricultural and industrial and adjust the relations between the landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

(d) That to give effect to their programme ministerships may generally be accepted and budgets discriminately treated, unless exigencies of the situation may demand a contrary action.

This formula is based upon the principle of 'give and take.' The Responsivists are required under the conditions mentioned above to give up their policy of Responsive Co-operation and to join for pure and unadulterated obstruction while if these conditions under which alone such obstruction if practised, can hold out some prospect of making an impression on the Government, do not come about the Swarajists are required to give up their objection to the policy of Responsive Co-operation with or without acceptance of ministerships as exigencies of the situation, then prevalent, may demand.

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A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling o xtreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemis. If does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately:

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets

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Headache, Neuralgia, etc, in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16089.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

16359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

16220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18367.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and 'pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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Mustard improves the flavour of VEGETABLES

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Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.

'BEAUTIES I HAVE COURTED'

TWELVE MOST STUNNING WOMEN

Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson writes in "Tit-Bits":—

It has been my privilege to have made love on the stage to some of the most beautiful women in the world. There are twelve in particular that stand out in my memory, "tearing beauties" all of them, as we used to describe women who were remarkable for their good looks in the latter days of Queen Victoria.

The first woman I had the pleasure of making love to was the beautiful Mrs. Rousby a popular actress of the seventies who had made her reputation a little time before I met her.

HEAD OVER HEELS IN LOVE.

I was only twenty-one and very impressionable, and I am afraid I fell head over heels in love with her. The part I had to play was that of the "juvenile lead," Chastelard, the lover of Mary Stuart.

My next engagement brought me in contact with two wonderful people Charles Reade the author, and Miss Ellen Terry. Prior to this engagement Charles Reade told me it would be well if I paid my respects to Miss Terry, so I called at her house and was shown into the drawing room. Presently the door opened and in floated a vision of loveliness. In a blue kimono and with that wonderful golden hair she seemed to melt into the surroundings and appear almost intangible. She was then in her twenty-seventh year, bright lively, vivacing charming and kind.

AN AMUSING ENCOUNTER.

I remember making love to her on many occasions and her wonderful personality and art made playing with her always a pleasure. The play in which I first acted with her was called "the Wandering Heir" by Charles Reade after which followed another play of his, "The Scuttled Ship." My part in this amazing piece was that of the owner, a naughty fellow who bribed the first mate to make holes in the ship's side in order that he might get compensation from Lloyd's. Of course the woman I loved, played by Miss. Terry was on board, and believed to be drowned. In the next act, in a street in London, I very properly turned up in a full suit mourning and the first person I met was the mate whom I hoped had gone down with the ship. "You—here?" "Yes, I, your wretched dupe, etc."

This solemn scene between two men torn with remorse was on one occasion not completed, for during the progress of the scene we both became speeches of the scene we both became speechless from uncontrollable laughter and were forced to face about and walk off the stage. Our breakdown was due to my having struck a distant church spire painted on the front cloth, when threatening the mate with my walking-stick.

The next beauty I had to make love to was another "stunner," Adelaide Neilson. She was really a most beautiful young woman when I knew her, and a very good actress. Her sudden death after drinking a glass of iced milk in Paris created a profound sensation all over the country. Her friends were absent when the death occured and the body was taken to the morgue under suspicion of suicide. There it lay the body of this most beautiful and idolized woman in cold and tragic surroundings until her friends came and rescued it.

GREATEST OF JULIETS.

Two other notable actresses to whom I made love on the stage were Miss Marion Terry, who possessed to the fully the remarkable charm of the Terry family and Miss Florence Gerrard a very beautiful and gifted emotional actress. One of the greatest actresses to whom I ever made love was Mme. Modjeska.

She was handicopped by a foreign accent, but she was indeed an inspiring Juliet full of grace and charm and fire—the best I have ever seen.

Among other heroines of my stage love affairs, I can count Miss Mary Anderson, the world-famous American actress. Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Laudra Cowis, Miss Kate Vaughan the most wonderful among English dancers, but who could never remember 'the plot' of a dance and whom I had to push about with the aid of the dancing master, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and last but by no means least my wife Miss Gertrude Elliot.

HOW I MET MY WIFE.

My meeting with my wife was almost accidental. While on a Continental tour I received from my brother who was gathering together a company for me for an autumn tour a list of ladies who were prepared to join the company as the leading lady. Of this number was Miss Gertrude Elliott. I had never seen her act. Out of the list I chose one whose acting I knew.

Three or four days after the letter containing the decision was posted while walking in the streets of Palermo, I found myself in a telegraph office sending a message to this effect: "If not too late engage Miss Elliott." The question was which would win the letter or the telegram? As the hours and days passed I found that I was not taking the matter with the philosophic calm proper in an actor-manager and the fact disturbed me. Suddenly to want a certain young lady with whom I was but very slightly acquainted to be of my company seemed unreasonable under the circumstances.

At long last my brother telegraphed: "Have engaged Miss Elliott" A prosaic message enough but it was to be a prelude of nothing less to me than a supremely happy life.

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METAL POLISH
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Sprinkle a few drops of BRASSO on a piece of cloth and rub. Like magic, the dirt is replaced by a brilliant shine. Cooking and eating pots should be rinsed in clean water after polishing.
BRASSO contains no animal fats and is untouched by hand during manufacture

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SANJIBANI PILLS

After years of clinical experience and extensive trials it stands as a proven specific for Spermatorrhoea; Wet-dreams; Impotency; Brain-fag; Palpitation; Lassitude; Habitual Constipation and disorders of the stomach. In females it will cure scanty, painful and irregular Menstruation. Leucorrhoea and other uterine derangements. No drug can equal it far less surpass it in producing such beneficial results. Effects immediate, sure and permanent. The use of a single phial will convince you that it is the best tonic and body builder.

Dr. DUTTA, Darjeeling:—All to whom I prescribed your Sanjibani pills in cases of Spermatorrhoea and nervous debility got excellent results.

E. F. WILLAMDH, Madras:—Found them very satisfactory.

S. JAGANATHAM, Trichinopoly:—Your medicine is a gift for emissions, etc. I am completely cured and feel well.

D. I. GUNERDINE, Kumbalwalla:—Sanjibani Pills have improved my system to a very great extent and has refreshed my memory. I am wholly cured of my disease.

Price one phial 24 pills Re. 1. V.P.P. Extra.

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It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta : Pole, Ahmedabad City.

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS BY AN ASTROLOGER WHO PREDICTED MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If so, send your selected questions and a copy of your horoscope or the exact time of writing the letter and you will get their correct answers. Charges for 5 questions Re 1. For each extra question As. 4. Life Reading for 1 year (Monthly details) Rs. 4. Weekly Details Rs. 10. "JAYAVASIKARANI" TALISMAN for achieving success in all undertakings Rs. 2 each. Postage extra. THE HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency.

The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) Madras, writes on the 5th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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SIR JOHN MARTIN HARVEY

the distinguished actor-manager so greatly esteemed by countless playgoers the world over, for his famous rôles in "THE ONLY WAY," "Hamlet," etc., *writes:*—

"FOR half a life-time I have been touring with my Company, from one end of the country to the other, visiting every big provincial town, and in later years voyaging to the Dominions overseas, and in my journeyings, I have found that Phosferine is of the greatest assistance in aiding me to cope with the prolonged and strenuous mental and physical nature of my work. The extra fillip of energy Phosferine imparts to a jaded system and fatigued brain makes it possible to complete each day's duties and responsibilities with unvarying efficiency. In fulfilling simultaneously the rôles of player, producer and business director, week in week out, Sundays included, I can say with confidence that Phosferine easily enables me to counteract considerably the nerve strain my work involves, and allows me to apply my vitality vigorously to new ventures—such as the film of 'The Only Way,' just completed."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

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Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
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A man who went to the trouble and inconvenience of sleeping with his arms above his head in order to keep them white must have been a curiosity!

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As a resul of various follies he was imprisoned in the fortress of Lille where he was given dolls, with which he played like a child. After detention for a few months he was allowed to return to Paris, but his original mania for feminine attitude reasserted itself and he appeared in full ball dress whenever an opportunity occurred.

This strange character is one of several described in a translation by Robert B. Douglas of O. P. Gilbert's 'Men in Women's Guise.''

DECEIVING THE KING

One of the most remarkable female impersonators in history the Chevalier d'En, was born in 1728. On one occasion he attended a ball dressed as a woman when Louis XV was present.

The monarch could not conceal his admiration for the young beauty, and some of the Chevilier's friends noticed this. They determined to play a practical joke on the king, who was given to understand that a meeting with the young beauty could be arranged.

The king was overjoyed at the prospect of a new love affair and, although grossly deceived, was not angry when he knew the truth. He merely said, "Mon ami, are you as intelligent when a handsome boy as you are discreet when a pretty girl ''

A few daws later d'Eon was given a diplomatic mission. His disguise served him in good stead in his new capacity, especially in Russia. Ultimately he was made a lieutenant in a regiment of dragoons, but he had a short military career. He was then sent on a mission to England, perhaps to study the possibilities of a French invasion, and was probably the pioneer, if not the founder, of the elaborate system of secret intelligence now practised by all Governments.

FENCING IN SKIRTS.

Rumour became current that the Chevalier was a woman in disguise, and in a few weeks all London was making bets about his sex.

After his return to France he lived as a woman for many years, but later, owing to lack of funds and the stoppage of a pension, gave a fencing exhibition at Carlton House in London, where in spite of the fact that he was "embarrassed with three petticoats," he held his own against a man considered to be the finest swordsman of the day.

The then Prince of Wales complimented him on his skill and presented the "lady" with a pair of pistols. After that it is said that he toured the provinces with a small company giving exhibitions. Unfortunately, owing to the breaking of a foil, he received a wound under the armpit and was never able to fence again.

The last eight years of his life were spent in London in profound proverty, and when, in 1810, he died, still attired as a woman, and a post-mortem examination was made, eminent doctors certified that this extraordinary person was certainly of the masculine sex.

DISCLOSED BY DEATH.

A person who had been known for many years as Mademoiselle Jenny Saylette de Lange died at Versailles in 1858, and then the nurse discovered that the supposed woman was in reality a man.

Little is known of the reason for this disguise which lasted a lifetime, but this alleged woman actually became engaged to marry several men, one of whom was her suitor for fifteen years!

The appearance of a man in woman's clothes is less frequent to-day, but there are still a number of successful female impersonators on the stage. The author states that amongst acrobats it is not unusual to find a young man posing as a girl.

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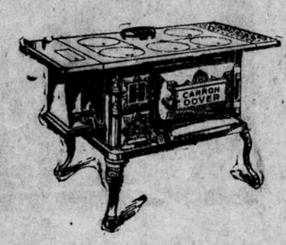

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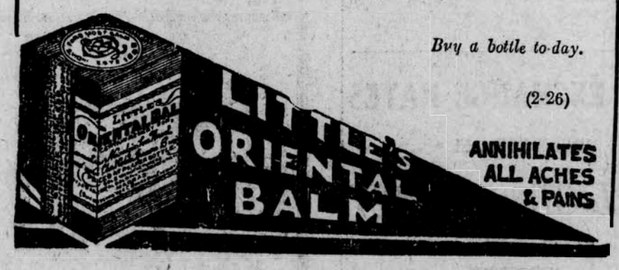

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